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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RYALS

U.S. halts upgrading of Oman RDF unit

By Susan I. Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — An \$11 million construction contract to upgrade Omani military facilities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) has been postponed. The construction, planned at Thumrait under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was abruptly cancelled this week, military sources said, because of a "rebudgeting situation."

Funding requests for projects in the Middle East linked to the RDF were cut earlier this year as part of President Reagan's budget slashing, sources told the Arab News that the construction, which will be paid for by the U.S. Air Force, will be rescheduled during 1982.

However, in light of Oman's recent decision to limit its participation in the U.S. military exercise "Bright Star" now underway in the Middle East, there is some speculation that deferral on awarding the construction contract may be tied to Omani attempts to

(Continued on back page)

Columbia blastoff sets historic record

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Nov. 12 (R) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia blasted off Thursday to become the first spacecraft to make a return trip to space.

Columbia was launched from the same site where it began its three-day maiden voyage last April 12. Thursday's second of four test flights is scheduled to last five days.

The spacecraft, riding a plume of yellow flame and a column of billowy white steam, climbed straight into the clear Florida sky after a thunderous liftoff at 10:10 a.m. (1510 GMT).

The astronauts, Air Force Col. Joe Engle, 49, and Navy Captain Richard Truly, 44, will fly Columbia for 84 orbits and then land the spacecraft on a California desert runway at Edwards Air Force Base Tuesday.

The launch was delayed by 10 minutes while launch Director George Page reviewed a few last-minute details. "Let's take our time," Page told the launch team. "We are going to do it right." This followed a delay of over two and a half hours while a faulty electronic device was replaced by one rushed across the continent from its sister ship Challenger, still under construction in California.

The hitch with the device, one of seven which collect and transmit data to onboard computers and to ground stations, was the fourth delay to hit Columbia's second mission. Its scheduled flight last week was aborted only 31 seconds before blastoff when contaminated lubricating oil impaired the auxiliary power units.

Flying with the same precision which sent men to the moon 12 years ago, the Delta-winged Columbia jettisoned its two booster rockets a little more than two minutes into flight, the rode piggyback aboard its giant fuel tank into the upper atmosphere. It reached orbit height shortly after consuming more than 526,000 gallons (two million liters) of liquid fuel contained in the blimp-like tank, which was dropped empty back into the atmosphere to burn up over the Indian Ocean. By that time the spacecraft was traveling at 17,000 miles per hour (27,300 kph) and was more than 100 miles (160 km) above the earth.

The astronauts will operate a cluster of scientific instruments and test a robot arm which, on later missions, will be used to handle payloads in the Cargo Bay.

The aim of the five-day flight is to perfect a space transportation system which will be able to fly regularly and routinely in earth orbit, carrying scientists who need not necessarily be trained astronauts, their equipment and payloads of satellites and military hardware.

The two astronauts shut down Columbia's three main rocket engines and fired smaller rockets to boost the space ship into an orbit about 130 miles (200 km) high. It would take three rocket firings to position the spacecraft in its ultimate circular orbit at that altitude.

Columbia left behind at the launch pad a giant billowing cloud of steam, which obscured the launch tower for several minutes until it was blown out into the Atlantic. It also sent an enormous sound wave across the Oceanside Space Center, creating waves in the surrounding tidal basins.



(AP wirephoto)
COLUMBIA LIFTOFF: The space shuttle Columbia lifts off the pad at Kennedy Space Center Thursday.

Commons endorse Thatcher's policy

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won a House of Commons vote 302 to 250 Wednesday night, backing her Conservative government's legislative program for the next 12 months.

The comfortable 52-vote majority in the house was on a motion by the Laboric opposition criticizing government economic policy in the program, handed to Queen Elizabeth II to read out at the opening of the new session of Parliament Nov. 4.

The program pledges to curb the bargaining power of unions, limit the tax-raising powers of high-spending local authorities and continue efforts to bring down inflation and unemployment.

At the end of a six-day debate, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe made it clear that the government has no intention of reflation, the economy, but will stick to its policies of restricted credit and cuts in government spending.

He forecast that inflation will not fall as quickly next year as it did in the last 18 months, when it dropped from 21.9 percent to 11.4 percent. He said the fall in the exchange rate and a sharp jump in productivity during the first six months of 1981 had set the scene for a return to profitability in industry.

Howe hinted that the British pound, which has lost 30 percent of its value against the

U.S. dollar in the same period, may fall further and push up the inflation rate. Peter Shore, Laboric spokesman on economic affairs, accused Howe of living in a "world of make-believe."

Shore predicted that unless the government changes course, unemployment will climb from the current 2.98 million to 4.5 million by 1984 and bankruptcies this year will reach 8,000, an all-time.

Shore said that in the 900 days since Mrs. Thatcher became prime minister, unemployment had risen by an average of 1.800 people a day to stand at nearly three million. "The economic failures of the last two years have been brought upon us not by inevitable economic forces but by the prejudices of an obstinate woman," Shore said.

Advocating tax cuts and increased government spending to start expansion, shore said Britain has entered a process of collapse greater than any in memory or any experienced by any other industrial country.

Rumbling unrest over the economic situation in the Conservative ranks found voice in Maurice MacMillan, whose father Harold was premier in 1957-63. Calling for a change of emphasis in government policy and reflation, he said: "Start the action now because it is later than you think." A number of other Tories cheered the remark.

Sweden tops and Guinea-Bissau tails off

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Sweden is the best country in which to live, Guinea-Bissau the worst, according to a new set of ratings from the Environmental Fund. The fund's annual world population estimates this year also incorporate what is called the physical quality of life index.

This index, developed by the Overseas Development Council in Washington, rates countries on a scale of 1 to 100. The Environmental Fund, which published the ratings Tuesday, is a non-profit group studying worldwide environmental and population issues.

Three factors are used to determine the

rating — infant mortality, life expectancy at age one, and literacy. Income, taxes, housing and other economic measures are not elements in the rating.

Sweden gets top marks with a 97 rating, the only country to reach that level. Guinea-Bissau manages only a 12.

Five nations are close behind Sweden with ratings of 96. They are Denmark, Iceland, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway. Canada and Switzerland are next with 95.

The United States rated a 94, as did Finland, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Here is the remainder of the ratings:

93 — Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, West Germany, Ireland; 92 — Italy, Luxembourg; 91 — Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain;

90 — Puerto Rico, Romania; 89 — Barbados, Greece; 87 — Malla, Uruguay; 86 — Hong Kong, Taiwan; 85 — Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Guyana, Trinidad-Tobago;

84 — Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Yugoslavia; 83 — Martinique, Singapore, Surinam; 82 — Netherlands Antilles, South Korea, Sri Lanka; 80 — Fiji, Panama, Portugal; 79 — Lebanon, Venezuela; 77 — Chile.

(Continued on back page)

U.S. diplomat in Paris foils gunman's bid

PARIS, Nov. 12 (R) — Acting U.S. Ambassador Christian Chapman escaped an assassination attempt when a young gunman fired six shots at him from close range on a Paris street Thursday.

The man, ran away after the attack on the diplomat as he left home near the Eiffel Tower to drive to the embassy.

Chapman, 60, deputy head of the mission and charge d'affaires pending the arrival of a new ambassador, told reporters he ducked behind his limousine to dodge the bullets. Two hit the car.

"He came up to me as I left the house and stopped about 50 feet away... he was a handsome young man in a black leather jacket and black pants and had his hand in his jacket... I heard detonations... I saw him walking toward me with his arm extended. I kept hearing firing so I tried to duck behind the car. He kept firing. He fired six shots all told," he said. "I sort of ran toward the car to get away from him behind it," he added.

The diplomat, who was born in France and served in the free French Air Force in World War II, said his attacker walked away briskly after apparently emptying his revolver. One passer-by attempted to pursue the gunman, who had "a black beard, black hair, jet-black eyes, big eyes," Chapman said.

Chapman, who recently refused a French offer of a police guard, told reporters he had recently been out in a state of heightened security. A spokesman for the French Ministry of External Relations said the U.S. Embassy recently reported that it had received threats to Chapman.

Chapman, whose family does not live in France, has been standing in as head of mission since the departure of Ambassador Arthur Hartman last month. The new U.S. ambassador, banker Evan Griffith Galbraith, is due to take up his post later this month.

Chapman, who was able to joke about the incident two hours later, said he would now accept a French offer of a permanent police escort. He said such attacks would not have any effect. "We are out going to change our operations or our policies," he said.

Thursday's incident was the first of its kind against a U.S. diplomat in Paris although representatives of other countries have been targets. Last September, Armenian guerrillas killed a guard and wounded an attaché at the Turkish Consulate. They gave up to police after a day-long siege.

Five Turkish Embassy officials have since been killed in Paris by Armenian nationalists since 1975. Just over an hour after Thursday's incident, Chapman and his French driver reconstructed the attack for police outside the apartment building close to the River Seine.

King reciprocates sentiments Outcome satisfies GCC heads

RIYADH, Nov. 12 (SPA) — King Khaled Thursday sent cables to leaders who participated in the Gulf Cooperation Council in reply to the messages they sent while leaving for home after the two-day GCC summit conference, which concluded here Wednesday.

The King reciprocated the Gulf leaders' brotherly sentiments and reiterated that his effort during the summit was a reflection of the sincere and fraternal sentiments which bind the brotherly peoples of the Gulf in a strong cord of love and cooperation. The monarch implored Almighty God "to enable all to work for the welfare and prosperity of our nation and countries."

Before departing Thursday morning, the Gulf leaders expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the Riyadh summit. They commended the summit's resolution on the Kingdom's peace proposal which, they said, reaffirmed the principles and bases adopted by the Arab collective resolutions and also those of the United Nations.

The leaders described the outcome as a "positive step" toward the realization of objectives and coordination of efforts, to ensure progress and prosperity of the peoples of the region and to enhance their capability of cooperation with the Arab and Islamic nations. They expressed their contentment with the summit's call for Arab solidarity as the only way to victory and to the realization of an equitable and comprehensive solution to the Palestine issue. They reiterated that the purpose of the formation of the GCC was to promote cooperation and solidarity among member states and to assist other Arab and Islamic states.

24 indicted in Sadat murder case

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (AFP) — The curtain fell Thursday on the first act in the trial of the alleged killers of President Anwar Sadat when the indictment was published and the prosecution demanded death for all 24 defendants.

The surprise element in the indictment was the allegation that Abud Zomor, described in the press as the "brains" of the "Khomeinist plot," is a major in the Egyptian Army. He is thus the second officer accused of plotting and carrying out the Sadat assassination last month. The first is Lt. Khaled Islambuly, an artillery officer.

The indictment also gives for the first time the names of the three "civilians disguised as soldiers" who allegedly took part in the assassination.

They are bookseller Abdel Hamid Abdel Salam Abdel Aal, engineer Ata Tayel Hamida Rahil, and reserve army officer Hassan Abbas Muhammad.

The four charged with premeditated homicide, go on trial on Nov. 21 before a military court.

The indictment also concerns 20 other

The GCC heads of state declared that the summit's resolutions provided comprehensive bases for work in economic, political and security fields. They expressed their firm confidence that the "positive efforts" of the GCC states would ensure a practical and sound implementation of the summit's resolutions now and in the future.

The Gulf leaders were seen off at the airport by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman; Riyadh, Mayor Abdullah Al-Naim; GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara; Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh; Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman Al-Solaim; Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazaeri and top government officials.

Meanwhile, various information media to the Gulf hailed the positive outcome of the summit, highlighting the unanimous approval of the Kingdom's peace proposal. The media described the summit's concluding statement as "resolute and frank," voicing confidence and optimism in the peoples of the region for a bright future.

Gulf newspapers reaffirmed that Gulf ministers will go to attend the upcoming Arab summit conference with a clear and powerful image. They added that the success of the GCC summit in Riyadh will be a prelude to a bigger success at the next Arab summit in Fez, Morocco. The papers held the view that the recommendation that the Kingdom's peace proposal be taken to the Arab summit provided practical evidence that the GCC leaders were not preoccupied with regional matters but were concerned with pan-Arab issues.

(Continued on back page)

Economic crisis, infighting threaten Schmidt

BONN, Nov. 12 (AFP) — The West German government headed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt seems increasingly worn out by the economic crisis just two days before the visit here by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

One senior official commented Thursday: "This government's only aim is to get through the winter which unquestionably will be the toughest for the Socialist-Liberal coalition since it came to power in 1969."

A test of strength between Schmidt's Socialists and the centrist Liberals seems inevitable over the economy, and financial and social policies.

The Social Democrats, hit by a 54 percent increase in unemployment in a year, and backed by the unions, believe that a job creation program is vital to slow unemployment which could reach two million in 1982.

They envisage paying for such a plan with new taxes, but the liberals, backed by the middle classes, are strongly opposed to any program to boost the economy which would most probably be financed by liberal voters.

The Liberal Economy Minister Graf Otto Lambdorff has gone so far as to threaten his resignation if the government decides to loosen the purse strings in response to pressure from the unions.

The Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, with eight million members, has already said that it will not tolerate cutbacks in social benefits developed during the last 30 years, and that it cannot be counted on to agree to a cut in the living standards of its members.

In the face of this double threat, Chancellor Schmidt is playing for time, hoping that interest rates will continue to ease before next spring, thus facilitating greater investment and an economic upturn.

On the domestic political front, the government has had some patching up to do after the regional government in Hesse, headed by a Social Democrat, nearly resigned because of a dispute over enlargement of Frankfurt airport.

Schmidt and the Social Democrats are also looking for extra time in the Euro-missile debate.

It is almost certain that the Socialist con-



Schmidt, facing crisis, bids for safe landing

gress in Munich in April 1982 will not decide on the dual decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) envisaging the deployment at the end of 1983 of Pershing Two nuclear and Cruise missiles in West Germany.

Schmidt has stressed repeatedly that he would resign if the Social Democrats do not approve NATO's decision next year.

A special congress could now be called in

1983 to examine this delicate affair, as deployment of the missiles in West Germany is challenged by a section of the Social Democrats and the pacifist movement.

On European policy, the Schmidt government is content to demand a substantial reduction in its contribution to the budget of the European Economic Community, but has scarcely made constructive suggestions for basic reform of the community.

Fathers on 'parental leave' find it's easier to go to work

Bjorn Wahlstrom, an executive of the Pssab Steel Group, wrote a booklet for the Industrial Federation which contended that paternal leave is economically unsound.

"It is a pure waste that good resources, at a time when they are most needed, should stay home and busy themselves with babies," he wrote.

Equality Minister Karin Aodersono fired back that Asling and others "act swiftly to take a tight economical situation as an excuse to vent certain views on the role of the sexes." But, she added, she preferred to have "some good old antagonism rather than waging a hopeless fight against prejudice that is there but never really showing."

A study by Philip Hwaog, a Goteborg University psychologist, found that paternal leave does not particularly affect the traditional roles of parents. The mother still gives the child more of tenderness and nursing care while the typical father-child contact is of a more sporadic and active nature, best illustrated by the father holding the baby up in the air, making it laugh, Hwaog said.

The Swedish law permits either parent to take 12 months leave, divided as they wish — when a baby is born. At the time of the birth the father is entitled to an additional 10 days off. Up to six of the 12 months can be taken out at any time before the child's eighth birthday. Also, parents are entitled

to 60 days paid leave to take care of sick children.

During the first nine months of parental leave, the parent gets regular sickness allowance, or 90 percent of the income. The remaining three months carry a minimum sickness benefit, currently 37 kronor (\$6.7) a day.

In 1974, only two percent of the fathers chose to stay at home with their children, and then for an average of just 26 days. The number peaked at 12.3 percent in 1977, but last year it had declined to 10 percent of all new fathers, who took an average of 42 days leave.

One study covering some 70 fathers found that while men of all ages take pater-

nal leave, there are fewer from business than government. The study was conducted by the Stockholm University psychological department.

Postal Director General Ove Rainer, who took a one-month leave when his son was born in 1979, came under fire publicly and privately. He was also criticized when he turned down an offer to become energy minister in 1978 because of his upcoming paternal leave.

Only this year did he comment publicly on the flow of anonymous letters he received. Some men felt his example in some way threatened their careers, he said. Others expressed feelings of guilt for not taking paternal leaves.

The university study said that a majority of men on parental leave, representing professions ranging from stock room workers to department heads, popped in to tend to their work a couple of evenings or afternoons a week, uninvited and without extra pay.

The woman's occupation is also important in the paternal leave decision, a government-commissioned report said. Women with monotonous jobs see maternity leave as a welcome break while more highly educated women are more willing to let their husbands take a turn with the newly born, it said. Also, which mate earns the higher salary is a factor.

Half of the fathers in the university study said that taking care of a baby was harder than they had imagined. And as soon as they went back to work their household role dwindled to "helping" their wives, it said.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 12 (AP) — "No, I hadn't time to mend the roof," and "Yes, it was a bit lonely," say two of Sweden's fathers on paternal leave. The number of men who chose to stay home with baby was never large, and seven years into Sweden's pioneering experiment, that number is declining.

Recent studies have found that those men who do stay home still turn over most of the responsibility to the mother when the maternity leave ends.

The Conservative government now in power, moreover, is clearly not enthusiastic about the experiment hatched in 1974 by a Social Democratic government.

Recommending that legislation be reviewed, industry minister Nils G. Asling said recently: "It has become far too easy to get time off from work to take care of children or to study."

National company lands SR132m rail contract

DA MMAM, Nov. 12 (SPA) — The Government Railroad Organization (GRO) Thursday awarded a SR131.9-million contract to a Saudi Arabian consolidated company for building the third part of the rail line linking Khureis to Riyadh, officials announced.

The contract, signed by Abdul Mohsen Asaad Bashawri, acting president of the organization, provides for building the railroad and incorporated bridges and overpasses according to certain specifications to make them endure high speed trains. It will also provide for constructing the rail in a special way, so as to avoid any shocks and ensure comfort for passengers. The contract is expected to be implemented within 825 days.

Ibn Jiluwi opens industrial exhibit

OAMMAM, Nov. 12 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen Ibn Jiluwi opened an industrial exhibition for Jubail city at the Oammam-Oberoi Wednesday night. The show displays the city's history and its industrial and commercial installations.

Dr. Farouk Akhdar, secretary general of Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu and acting director of Jubail Industrial Projects, said in a statement that Madinat Al-Jubail Al-Sinayah (Jubail industrial city) will be built on the highest part of that area on the Gulf coast. The city's site will be 900 sq. kilometers, of which the industrial zone will occupy 80 sq. kilometers.

The royal commission will build 756 kms. of main road, 170 schools of various levels to cater for 100,000 students, and several hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,600 beds.

GRO has recently signed a contract for the first part of the Dammam-Hofuf line which will eventually connect the Gulf port city to Riyadh. The second part's contract also has been signed to link Hofuf to Khureis. The total distance of the Dammam-Riyadh rail line will be 450 kilometers, much less than the length of the present railroad between the two cities which is 560 kilometers.

When the new line is completed, it will be used chiefly for passenger services. The old railroad will also remain operational. The Kingdom has recently ordered high-speed, luxurious passenger coaches from a Japanese firm to run on the proposed Riyadh-Dammam line.

Akhdar said. The industrial city will accommodate 14 basic industries for petrochemicals, iron, petroleum and its products, he added.

Contracts for eight of these industries have been signed and five of them are under construction, he said. The overall cost of the basic industries reach SR30 billion, according to Akhdar who added that their annual production revenues will approach SR35 billion.

Construction is underway on 99 auxiliary industries which are part of the 250 factories to be built at the industrial city. These industries will cost SR12 billion, Akhdar said. A large number of contracts will be signed between the royal commission and Saudi Arabian businessmen who will have a wide scope for commercial and economic investments, he added.

Aba Al-Khail leads mission at Bonn talks

BONN, Nov. 12 (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail arrived here Thursday at the head of a delegation to the fifth session of the Saudi Arabian-German joint commission.

The German side to the two-day talks is headed by Cooperatives and Economy Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. The joint commission was established in 1974 on a mutual desire to boost cooperation and establish direct contacts between government officials and businessmen.

Saudi Arabia and West Germany signed a memorandum of understanding in 1977 to consolidate the principles of economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

It was announced in Bonn that the joint commission's current session will be of a technical nature dealing with economic, industrial and agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Aba Al-Khail is accompanied by a delegation comprising 20 senior officials from various government departments concerned.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Makkah Governor Prince Majed has asked officials in Makkah and Jeddah to check the progress of any government of private project in construction companies before checking with the Civil Defense Department for the necessary safety instructions.

YANBU, (SPA) — By the beginning of next week, Yanbu port's Red Sea fuel production dock will be turned over to operational authorities after its completion. The dock, which cost about £358,000 consists of four shipyards incorporating different systems equipped with latest devices, according to officials.

RIYADH, (SPA) — The Directorate General of Preventive Medicine has urged citizens to cooperate positively with the Health Ministry's campaigns to fight malaria carrying mosquitos. The directorate urged cooperation with insecticide spray teams which give instructions on safety and disease prevention.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — A senior official of the Public Works Ministry in Niger arrived here Thursday on few days' visit during which he will discuss an Islamic university project to be set up in his country by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The Niger official was to sign a contract Friday during a meeting with OIC Secretary General Habib Chant.

TUNIS, (SPA) — Habib Bourguiba Jr., director general of the Tunisian economic

Fahd proposal gets renewed support

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Nov. 12 — The Republic of China reiterated Thursday that it "supports and warmly welcomes the eight-point peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd to resolve the Middle East problem."

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the Kingdom's peace plan is an "effective formula" to resolve the crisis which resulted from the conflict between Israel and the Arab world. He added that the plan was "most comprehensive, we consider it as the foundation for the Middle East peace talks". The plan "will be very helpful in establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East, if it is put into practice", he added.

Tele-technical terms to be Arabized

RIYADH, Nov. 12 (SPA) — The Kingdom has translated the *International Encyclopedia of Technical Terms in Telecommunications* into Arabic, officials reported.

Posts, Telegraph and Telephones Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal said Wednesday that the Kingdom's move is designed to support activities which benefit the Arab nation. The translation of the telecommunications encyclopedia will have invaluable benefits in addition to standardizing the Arab technical

development bank, met Wednesday with visiting Islamic Development Bank President Dr. Ahmed Muhammad Ali. An agreement was signed between the two organizations, under which Tunisia will be granted a \$5-million loan by the IDB.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Dr. Abdullah Al-Zayed, vice-president of Madinah Islamic University, left here Wednesday for Pakistan at the invitation of President Zia-ul-Haq. Dr. Zayed will deputize for Crown Prince Fahd at the foundation-stone laying ceremony of King Faisal Islamic studies college in Faisalabad. He will also hold talks with Pakistani education officials.

RIYADH, (SPA) — An Arab League delegation, led by Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Laban, Lebanese labor and social affairs minister, will arrive here Friday on few days' visit. The delegation will visit handicapped rehabilitation centers for handicapped persons in the Kingdom. The delegation hopes to benefit from the Kingdom's experience and use this knowledge in establishing the Arab rehabilitation center.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — The New Zealand trade mission, currently visiting the Kingdom, toured Jeddah Islamic Port Thursday to inspect its docks and modern facilities. They were briefed on ports activities by the general director, Fouad Mukhtar. The New Zealand team is here at the invitation of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

ministry's visit to the Kingdom in September, 1979, and said that the Saudi-Chinese joint communiqué issued then had insisted on the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

In Ankara, meanwhile, Turkish Premier Bulend Ulusu announced his country's support for the Kingdom's peace plan. In an interview published in the Istanbul-based *Middle East Review* magazine, Ulusu said the approaches adopted by Turkey and Saudi Arabia on issues, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the threats confronting the Middle East and possible stability measures, were similar.

Brazil officials have also said that they consider the Saudi Arabian peace plan as a

"constructive contribution" in the negotiation process for the realization of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. He added that the Brazilian delegate to the United Nations will raise the question before the General Assembly next month.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has renewed the organization's support for the Kingdom's peace plan. In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai Al Aam*, Arafat reiterated that the plan constitutes a significant base for the solution of the problem. He said he will declare his views on the plan during the upcoming Arab summit in Fez, Morocco.

Panel advises plan execution

JEDDAH, Nov. 12 (SPA) — The inter-governmental experts' committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference concluded its meeting here Wednesday by recommending implementation of all plans connected with development.

It recommended immediate enforcement of the Islamic agriculture ministers' report issued at their meeting in Ankara last month concerning agriculture and food security. The experts also recommended that the upcoming meeting on insurance and reinsurance, scheduled for Oacca, Bangladesh, consider the possibility of drawing up a financial arrangement for insuring joint exports.

The committee approved the operation of the Tangiers center in Tunisia, which will open during the next few days to pursue implementation of all plans of action. The experts had begun their meetings here Monday.

BRIEFS

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Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:05	5:11	4:42	4:32	4:56	5:29
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:05	12:06	11:37	11:24	11:48	12:18
Asr (Afternoon)	3:17	3:14	2:45	2:29	3:54	3:20
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:40	5:37	5:08	4:52	5:16	5:43
Isha (Night)	7:10	7:07	6:38	6:22	6:46	7:13

PASSPORT LOST

SAHARA ALJAZIRA ANNOUNCES THAT A PASSPORT BEARING NO MA 735812 ISSUED IN THE NAME OF MR. JOHN JOSEPH MOLNAR, CANADIAN NATIONALITY WHO CAME TO THE KINGDOM ON A BUSINESS VISIT, HAS BEEN LOST. ANYONE FINDING IT MAY PLEASE CALL: 465-5900 — AL-RIYADH.




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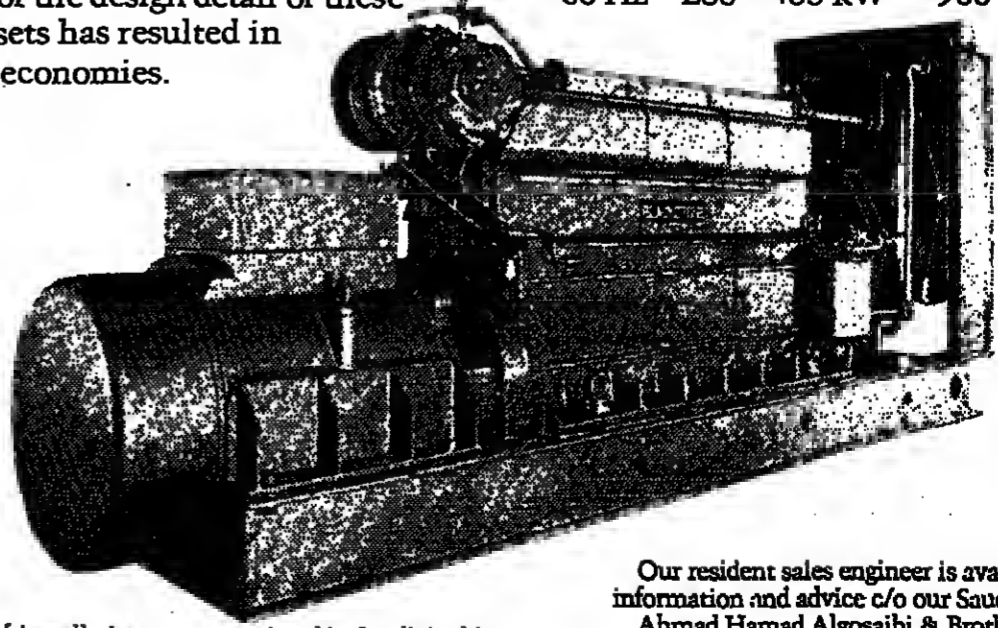
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مكتبة من الأعمال

Arab youth shot

W. Bank riots continue

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (AP) — Israeli troops shot a Palestinian boy in the leg and an Israeli soldier was injured by a demonstrator's rock Thursday as anti-Israeli unrest in the occupied West Bank went into its 10th day, the military command said.

Soldiers moved into a schoolyard in the town of Jenin after children stoned their vehicle and fired warning shots to stop a knife-wielding boy from fleeing, the military said. When he ignored the warning he was shot in the leg and injured, a spokesman said.

Jenin, in the northern West Bank, is usually a quiet town untouched by the Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation rampant in other parts of the occupied zone.

The military identified the wounded youth as Muhammad Abdel Faraah, 15. An Israeli bus was stoned by demonstrators on the Bethlehem-Jerusalem road, Israel radio said.

In Arab East Jerusalem students demonstrated outside the offices of the International Red Cross and police arrested six of them, saying they hoisted Palestinian flags and incited Arab shopkeepers to go on strike.

Israel radio said.

The police spokesman was said to be in a meeting and unavailable for comment.

The shooting in Jenin was the first incident since June 13, when the military said a stone-throwing youth was shot and killed outside a refugee camp near Bethlehem.

The military command reported scattered stoning incidents in a few other West Bank towns. The latest disturbances arise from Israel's new policy of civilizing its occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in anticipation of implementing autonomy there. Palestinian nationalists are demanding full statehood and regard autonomy as a tool for perpetuating the Israeli occupation.

One of the leading opponents of autonomy, Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa, has been refused permission to travel to Holland, where he had been invited to lecture and meet with Dutch political figures, the defense ministry said.

Shakaa had bitterly criticized the Israeli military government in the West Bank on previous trips abroad. Shakaa lost a leg last year when his car was time-bombed.

Mubarak, Israeli ministers affirm stand on Camp David

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (AFP) — President Hosni Mubarak Thursday held a first meeting with the Israeli ministerial delegation to the tripartite Palestinian autonomy talks that opened here Wednesday.

After the meeting, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the Israeli delegation, vigorously reaffirmed his country's position that the Camp David accords "constitute the only solid base to reach peace in the Middle East."

"That is also the opinion of President Mubarak," he said.

Mubarak, meanwhile, said there was no "tactic" planned in Egypt's political line and its approach to the peace process would not change after Israeli troops withdraw from the Sinai next April. "The Camp David accords remain an essential base for Egypt and Israel," he said.

The eight-point Saudi Arabian peace plan was not officially raised but observers said it

nevertheless weighed on the hour-long meeting. Israel has rejected the Saudi Arabian proposal as a "destruction plan for Israel."

Other Israeli officials at the meeting were Defense Minister Gen. Ariel Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim. They were joined by the U.S. ambassadors in Cairo Alfred Atherton and in Tel Aviv Samuel Lewis, also taking part in the negotiations at Mena House.

Burg said the current talks in Cairo concerned "principles" and "there could be some progress." Egypt and Israel, however, are still far apart on the nature of Palestinian autonomy planned for occupied territories. The talks were to continue Thursday with a plenary session primarily on the new autonomy council, its powers and its method of election.

After the meeting Thursday morning, Mubarak also said he would pay an official visit to Israel some time next year.

3 Egyptian extremists said tortured to death

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (AFP) — Three religious fundamentalists who were arrested in the manhunt that followed the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month have died under torture, their relatives alleged Thursday.

The relatives said the authorities refused to confirm the deaths, which they claimed to have learned from sources inside the mediaeval Citadel Prison on the outskirts of

the capital where the three were held with other suspects. But a senior official at the Egyptian Interior Ministry Thursday dismissed the allegations as "baseless."

He also denied a separate allegation, leveled this week by the Muslim Brotherhood, that an editor of the movement's magazine had died on Monday in the Torra Prison on the southern outskirts of Cairo.

Bangladesh presidency race heats up Sattar, Kamal Hossain are main contenders

DACCA, Nov. 12 (R) — Vast crowds have been gathering in Dhacca and other parts of Bangladesh as campaigning ends for Sunday's presidential election. Although there are 300 candidates, the election is essentially a straight contest between Acting President Abdus Sattar of the ruling Bangladesh National Party (BNP) and Kamal Hossain of the well-organized Awami League.

But it is the legacies and memories of two assassinated leaders of this country which have dominated the election campaign. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh's founding father, was shot and killed in a military coup in 1975 while President Ziaur Rahman was killed in an army mutiny in the port city of Chittagong last May.

Portraits of the dead leaders hang beside posters of the two main candidates. Ziaur's portrait appears alongside those of Sattar, the 75-year-old acting president who was Ziaur's faithful lieutenant.

The pictures of Mujibur, known as Banga Bandhu (friend of Bengal), are alongside those of Awami League candidate Kamal Hossain.

Ziaur won a landslide victory after forming the BNP from a number of parties in the 1978 presidential election, but the contest is expected to be much closer this time. Sattar, who enjoys the confidence of the army, a major force in Bangladesh, is expected to win, but the Awami League has been drawing huge crowds as the campaign draws to its close. Campaigning ends officially on Friday.

A major election issue is whether Bangladesh should retain its current presidential style of leadership or revert to a system of a one-party state. "If the Awami League wins and tries to change the system back to the way things were with a



Justice Abdus Sattar

one-party state there could be trouble," a diplomat here commented.

Sattar is strongly defending the presidential system which he says has pulled the country out of an economic quagmire. Bangladesh, a country of rivers and waterways, is one of the poorest and most densely populated in the world. Heavily reliant on foreign aid, it was once described by Henry Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, as an international basket case.

"Under Ziaur and this government the so-called basket case nearly became self-sufficient in food," Sattar said in a campaign speech. But Hossain of the Awami League has been drawing attention to a recent decision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to withhold \$1 billion in loans to Bangladesh to force the country to end deficit financing.

"We wanted a national debate on the country's so-called economic progress, but it has not responded to this," Hossain said. Addressing a huge rally in Dhacca, he charged that the late President Ziaur gained power through a coup and had never sought out the killers of Sheikh Mujibur. Hossain said there were 18 attempted coups during Ziaur's rule and if the Awami League won power, it would ensure the military behaved with professional dignity and discipline.

Although the army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, is on record as saying the military will stay out of politics, some diplomats here say they doubt whether the army would remain a bystander if the Awami League won the presidency and reintroduced one-party rule.

Hussein inspects U.S. Army base

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 12 (AP) — Jordan's King Hussein was greeted with pomp and tight security Wednesday as he arrived at the Fort Bliss U.S. Army Air Defense Center to watch the firing of a Hawk missile.

The welcoming ceremony for the monarch was the only portion of his day-long visit open to reporters. Lt. Col. Ed McDonald, a Fort Bliss spokesman, said Hussein's schedule listed lunch with army officers and local officials, briefings and a demonstration of rapid deployment maneu-

ers by the 1st Battalion of the 7th Air Defense Artillery.

The schedule also called for a briefing on the improved Hawk missile, known as the I-Hawk, before Hussein traveled by helicopter to nearby McGregor Range to watch an I-Hawk shoot down a flying drone.

Jordan already is equipped with some I-Hawks and the Reagan administration is trying to persuade Hussein to purchase more arms, including the missile, from the United States rather than buy from the Soviet Union.

U.N. debates N-plant raid Iraq urges arms ban on Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 12 (AFP) — Iraq has asked the United Nations General Assembly to appeal for an arms embargo against Israel as the assembly opened its debate on the Israeli air raid on Iraq's nuclear research plant "Osirac" last June 7.

Iraqi representative Wisam Zahami Wednesday also asked the assembly to request the U.N. Security Council to investigate rumors that Israel had developed an atom bomb and had received aid from other countries in its nuclear activities.

Israeli representative Yehudah Blum protested that it was "incongruous" for Iraq's Ismat Kittani, the assembly president, to be chairman during the debate. Blum called on

Kittani to turn the chair over to one of the vice-presidents, but Kittani refused.

Zahami complained that the Security Council failed to take action after the air raid because of a likely U.S. veto. Iraq was one of the first countries to sign the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty.

The Iraqi resolution, backed by 29 countries, is stronger than the text adopted unanimously by the Security Council. After the raid that motion was negotiated by Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddam Hammadi and U.S. envoy here Jeane Kirkpatrick. It omitted any talk of sanctions against Israel in return for America's vote condemning the Israeli raid.

U.N. panel condemns Israel over conditions in Arab lands

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 12 (AP) — The General Assembly's Economic Committee has approved a resolution that would denounce Israel for refusing to allow a U.N. "Group of Experts" to examine living conditions in occupied Arab territories. The vote Wednesday was 98-2, with 26 abstentions. Israel and the United States voted against the resolution, which now goes to 157-nation assembly for action.

The resolution also "condemns Israel for the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories" and affirms that the end to Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip "is a prerequisite for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the

occupied Palestinian territories."

The U.N. secretary-general would be requested to cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in preparing a report to next session of the assembly on the deteriorating situation.

Israeli representative Reuven Hillel said Israel had no objection to allowing the U.N. group to visit the occupied territories but objected to the proposed involvement of the PLO in the preparation of a report.

The resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, East Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Libya vows not to intervene in Chad

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (Agence) — Libya has announced that its forces had pulled out of two localities in eastern Chad and would no longer defend the area despite heavy fighting there. It was Libya's first official statement about the withdrawal of its forces there.

A government spokesman quoted by the official Libyan News Agency Jana Wednesday night said Libyan troops had "completed their mission" and would in future take no sides in conflicts between Chadian groups.

The spokesman for the Libyan People's Office for foreign liaison said there was heavy fighting in eastern Chad between government troops and combined forces of Sudan and rebel former Chadian defense Minister Hissene Habre.

The statement said Libyan troops had been completely withdrawn from the villages of Iriba and Guered. "Accordingly, Libya is no longer responsible for the defense of these areas which Libyan troops had previously recovered from Hissene Habre forces," it said.

In Nijamena, reliable sources said that the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FANI) Thursday seized the town of Adre in eastern Chad.

Violent clashes broke out Wednesday between FANI troops, led by Habre, and loyalist forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), which is headed by Chad Foreign Minister Ahmad Aeyl.

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Arms export under study

Japan to reject plea for placing missiles

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (Agencies) — The Japanese government said Thursday it would refuse any request to deploy Cruise missiles or other nuclear weapons in its territory, and rejected allegations that Japan is getting a free security ride on the United States.

Bacteria blood treatment shrinks cancer, says study

BOSTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Large cancerous tumors can be shrunk dramatically, by washing small amounts of the patient's blood with protein from a common bacteria, according to a new study.

Top spot in pop charts goes to non-film theme

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP) — Daryl Hall and John Oates and their "Private Eyes" took over the No. 1 spot Wednesday among best selling single pop records in the United States.

Beauty contestants fall ill in London

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Some of the 67 beauty queens in the Miss World pageants have fallen ill, complaining of sickness and severe headaches, organizers reported Wednesday, on the eve of the contest.

BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, (R) — NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns will visit Washington next week for two-day talks with senior Reagan administration officials, a spokesman for the alliance said Thursday.

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Is Solidarity becoming part of Polish crisis?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is professor of law at American University and director of the Eastern European summer law program at Warsaw University).

By Robert Bennett Lubic

Solidarity will probably fail. This gloomy prediction is based upon what has occurred between my last two visits to Poland — in June of this year for about four weeks and then one week in late September to attend an international labor law conference. It is based upon the failure of Solidarity and its leaders to rescue a faltering economy (most likely due to the extreme youth and inexperience of its leadership), to steep clear of Soviet bloc politics, and for the most part to perceive the danger of intervention.

I start first with the food situation. The agricultural sector in Poland has just harvested a bumper crop. True, meat production is down 40 percent and milk is generally limited to its liquid form, causing a shortage of cheese, but the food supplies are sufficient to feed the people nutritiously. Nevertheless, the Polish consumer is currently purchasing everything in sight, not only foodstuffs but also all durable goods. Thus, everything is in short supply, and much of this is due to hoarding. In September, lines formed every day outside a warehouse where consumers waited to purchase drums of stringbeans, even though it would take an average family months to consume that many.

The population has lost all confidence in the government and in Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the newly elected party chairman, yet somehow believes that Solidarity will bring them out of the wilderness. But Solidarity, despite its role as a reformer, is also part of the problem. No one disputes that but for Solidarity none of the reforms that have taken place would have occurred. Having taught in Poland during the past three years, I marvel at the amount of freedom that has erupted in this once tightly controlled Communist nation. Solidarity's problem, however, lies in its youth and idealism, two of the major factors that helped it bring forth the present Polish social revolution. Only the third major characteristic of Solidarity's existence, is inherent Catholicism, permits the church to exert a moderating influence over the leadership. How long can this moderation be sustained? Consider the following:

The average age of the delegates to the recent Solidarity Congress in Gdansk was 29. More than 60 percent of the total membership in Solidarity is under 30, whereas less than 3 percent of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party is that young, thus creating a serious generation gap. Although Lech Walesa is 38, many of the other leaders of the movement are much younger and less moderate. And only 55 percent of the delegates at the Solidarity Convention voted for Walesa's continuation as the movement's leader. The other three candidates dividing the balance of the votes took more radical stances. Nor did any of the leaders of the Gdansk meeting come up with any concrete concept as to how to revamp the Polish economy other than by the free election of their supervisors by the workers.

A resolution was adopted at the Gdansk congress to aid and cooperate with all other independent trade union movements within Socialist nations. In a personal interview with several leaders of Solidarity, I was told that there was no direct contact at this time with any independent trade union movement in these nations. Then why the resolution, especially in view of its probable provocative effect upon the Soviet Union?

"For moral purposes," I was told. The resolution was taken at a time when Walesa and several of the other older leaders and advisers to Solidarity were not present. When one such individual, who had experienced the carnage resulting from the Warsaw uprising in 1944, warned of a similar result, the supporters of the resolution appeared more interested in what it was like to live in such a heroic age than in the possibility of history repeating itself, this time in the form of Soviet tanks. It was clear that many of these youthful delegates, like many people of their age, consider both themselves and Solidarity indestructible.

One of the two major theories about Soviet intervention at Gdansk was that it is a paper tiger. This belief is almost mirrored by the attitude of the general population that the Russians will not invade. I fear that such a belief is similar to that of the little boy whistling through the graveyard. The other theory, to which I subscribe, is that there is a line that, if crossed, will trigger some type of intervention by the Soviet bloc nations. Where this line lies no one knows, but the predicted action will take one of three courses.

One course is for the Soviets to cut off all supplies of natural gas and petroleum upon which Poland is dependent, blockade any further trade to that country (in conjunction with East Germany and Czechoslovakia, which also border Poland) and seize the railroads with the considerable number of Soviet troops now on Polish soil. This would bring Poland and Solidarity to their knees economically.

Another type of intervention could take the form of the Polish security troops, strongly loyal to the government, sweeping through Poland one night as surrogate for the Soviet Union and arresting all Solidarity leaders and other dissidents. Of course, this would trigger considerable opposition. But what good are rocks against tanks?

The role that might be played by the balance of the Polish in this scenario is limited because it has only a three-day supply of ammunition — most of which is supplied by the Soviet Union. This apparently reflects the trust that the government and party have in the regular army. Certainly this would set off a civil war, since the young Poles will not surrender their new-found freedom easily. But the result, in a land with few forests and mountains to protect guerrillas, would be quick and painful. Such an operation would also shield the Soviets against world reaction that would occur if they intervened directly. I see the surrogate intervention as likely.

The third type of possible action is direct intervention by the Soviet bloc nations, which might not inspire the same level of resistance as would Russians, whom the Poles have long regarded as barbarians.

Can the situation be saved? Only if the amorphous forces within Solidarity (which is monolithic only in its distrust of the government and Communist Party) can be persuaded by its more moderate leaders and the church to give up its newly acquired power to call strikes and join the government to rebuild the country. To the young and persistent Solidarity members who are quite heady with their new-found power, this would be equivalent to treason. The revolution is in full swing, and, despite the breakdown in the currency and economy, one can almost hear the historical cry of "to the barricades." (LAT)

HADDAD'S 'RESIGNATION'

Saad Haddad, the renegade Lebanese major whose forces have been, with the help of the Israelis, controlling a strip of land between Lebanon and Israel, has withdrawn his threatened resignation and will now be resuming his six-year-old task.

One of the reasons for the resignation, known about in Beirut these last few months, was his constant friction with the Israelis over their creeping encroachment on the area under his control. His point was that the land belonged to the sovereign state of Lebanon and that neither he nor anyone else could concede it to others.

An additional reason for his action was factionalism within the forces he controlled, factionalism which, he claimed, had caused many injustices in the area under his rule.

Whatever the reasons which led him to tender his resignation in the first place, the outcome was a shock for the Israelis. This, after all, was "their man", the safest of possible bets as far as they were concerned. Suddenly, however, he turns out to have decisive views on what constitutes Lebanon's territorial rights as well as on how the areas under him should run their affairs.

Beyond this, some observers see the incident as signifying a broader development, connected with the recent concerted Arab efforts to resolve many of Lebanon's problems — that of extending the sway of the government to all of the country's areas being chief among them. This, in turn, would also link up with the international efforts to extend the areas under the supervision of the U.N. forces.

Saudi Arabian press review

The positive outcome of the Gulf heads of state summit figured for editorial comments in Thursday's newspapers. *Al-Riyadh* noted the final statement of the Gulf leaders at the conclusion of their summit in Riyadh has clearly demonstrated the pledge and the pioneering role of the Gulf states in solidifying Arab unity and healing their rifts.

The paper hailed the endorsement of the economic agreement that encourages coordination and integration in various fields. The paper also welcomed coordination in political, economic and security fields to confront dangers threatening the Gulf area.

Al-Madinah said the Gulf heads of state summit has laid a historical landmark for defining new aspects of joint Arab and Islamic actions for solving their fatalistic issues.

"It is gratifying to note that the Riyadh summit has very successfully shaped the procedures of a joint Gulf strategy and defined the clear visualization to mobilize the resources and potentials of the Gulf region in the service of Gulf, Arab and Muslim countries," the paper said.

"The Riyadh summit has strengthened a basic structure for collective Gulf action in all spheres," it added.

Referring to the Gulf summit agreement to put Crown Prince

Fahd's peace plan before the upcoming Arab summit in Morocco, *Al-Jazirah* said, "It is a demonstration of Gulf leaders' determination to canvas worldwide support for the Kingdom's peace plan which has also shown Arab solidarity in presenting a just, fair and moderate stand of the Arabs before the international community for solving the Middle East issue."

The paper felt the decision of the Gulf leaders to place the plan on the agenda of the Arab summit, is a true victory of Arab solidarity and unity.

Commenting on the same subject, *Okaz* expressed its hope in the current moves taken by the Gulf states to bridge Arab differences and to heal their rifts would enable the Arabs to defend fateful Arab and Islamic issues.

Al-Nadwa felt the Gulf heads of state summit has fulfilled the great expectations attached to it for realizing the aspirations of the people of the Gulf states. "The summit has laid firm foundations for building up a huge infrastructure for meaningful cooperation and coordination of Gulf states in the political, economic, industrial and security fields that will bring prosperity and progress to the people of the region and enable the Gulf leaders to contribute positively to the Arab and Islamic causes," the paper said — (SPA)



Letter to the editor

Dear Sir,

I would like to commend Shamsuddin Ansari, local editor of *Arab News*, for presenting both sides of the Mindanao problem in the issues of Oct. 23 and 24, 1981. Ansari has done well in trying to be as objective as possible in writing about the Mindanao problem. However, through no fault of his own, representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) apparently were able to give him, during his brief visit to Mindanao, misleading or inaccurate information about the Mindanao problem.

Allow me, to comment on some points raised in the article headed "The Twin Aspects of the Muslim Filipino Problem" which was published on Oct. 24.

First, the article quotes Nur Misuari, MNLF chairman, as alleging that "The government forces have killed 5,000 civilians" and that "nothing has so far been made known about the 300 schoolchildren who were reported to have vanished in a boat."

I would like to ask Misuari: On what authority does he make the charge that Philippine government forces have killed 5,000 civilians in Mindanao? Has an impartial body, neither the government nor the MNLF, made a body count of the civilians slain in the Mindanao conflict?

The MNLF itself has been guilty of atrocities and murders of innocent civilians.

As for the 300 schoolchildren who were reported to have vanished in a boat, again the MNLF would like to make it appear, by insinuation, that they were killed by government forces. The Filipino is a very loving and dutiful father. Again, it is unthinkable that Filipinos — even if they are in the armed forces — would kill 300 children in cold blood!

Second, the article says that "notwithstanding official clarifications during the recent briefing of a team of Saudi Arabian journalists in Cotabato and Zamboanga, the general feeling was that 'Muslims in the region did not enjoy full rights of a citizen.'"

It is not true that Filipino Muslims are not enjoying the full rights of Filipino citizens. All Filipino citizens, regardless of religion, literacy level, station in life or other circumstances enjoy the rights guaranteed by the Philippine constitution in its bill of rights. Filipino Muslims, like other Filipino citizens, enjoy the right of suffrage. They can vote and be voted upon as candidates for public office.

Third, the article quotes Mayor Cesar Climaco of Zamboanga City as saying that "there was not a

single Muslim judge at the Supreme Court, though he admitted that there were several Muslim jurists at the state level."

It is true that at present there is no Muslim justice in the Supreme Court. But there is one Muslim justice — Mama Busran — in the Court of Appeals and a justice sitting in this second highest court in the land is just a heartbeat away from the Supreme Court. In case one of the justices of the Supreme Court resigns, retires, is incapacitated or dies, it is quite possible that Busran, a Muslim, might be appointed by the president to take his place.

Appointment to the Supreme Court of the Philippines is not based on religion but on the prospective appointee's knowledge of the law, general competence and personal integrity, among other criteria. I am sure that when a prospective Muslim appointee meets these qualifications, among others, he will be named to the highest tribunal of the land.

Fourth, the article says "During a brief sojourn of a Muslim colony, the ghastly sight of their dwelling in wooden huts, erected over the stinking drainage water with no outlet, left no pleasant impression. While some of the people met held mixed opinion on secession, others spoke enthusiastically about it. They said the government was not doing much for the Muslims."

As for "The ghastly sight of their (the Muslims) dwelling in wooden huts erected over the stinking drainage water with no outlet," this is not peculiar to Muslim Filipinos. Christian Filipinos also live in wooden huts built over stinking, stagnant water. There are rich Muslims and poor Muslims. And there are rich Christians and poor Christians. The rich Christians and the rich Muslims live in expensive air-conditioned residences. The poor Muslims and poor Christians live in "wooden huts built over stinking drainage water."

You must remember that the Philippines is still a poor developing country, which is a euphemism for a poor country. Many of the Filipinos, are still poor, by Western or even by Asian standards.

Fifth, the article also says that some of the people in Mindanao "said the government was not doing much for the Muslims." It may be true that past administrations did not do much for the Filipino Muslims but the present administration under President Marcos has done much and is doing much for the improvement of their social, political and

economic condition.

Sixth, the article says "In Cotabato City some members of the MNLF ceasefire commission presented salient points of their position concerning the Tripoli Agreement and the establishment of the regional autonomous government in Regions IX and XII. In a memorandum, they said the present structure and powers of the regional governments are not truly autonomous and not economically and politically viable...The ceasefire committee is not effective in implementing the terms of the ceasefire agreement, etc."

We will leave it to the government representatives in the ceasefire committee to comment on this as they are more up-to-date on the situation in Mindanao on this point. However, the fact that the regional governments are functioning fully and have gained the widespread support of their respective communities should be strong enough evidence that they are "economically and politically viable."

Seventh, *Arab News* published with the same article a two-column photograph showing, according to the caption, "The mutilated body of a Muslim citizen killed in an ambush by the Philippine government forces in Cotabato City in Mindanao."

Since *Arab News* published the photo alone, it would seem, by implication or insinuation, that only Muslims are being killed in the conflict in Mindanao. That is not true. Hundreds, nay, thousands of government troops have also perished in the fighting. War is no picnic and death is to be expected on both sides. War sometimes brings out the best in man and sometimes it brings out the worst in him.

Space does not permit us to detail the 6,743 cases of ceasefire violations by the MNLF (as of March 1981) and support these with photographs and official reports. It must be stressed, however, that where government troops were found guilty of abuses and excesses, they were punished to the fullest extent of the law by the proper government courts and agencies.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to present the other side of the coin.

Truly yours,
Isagani Yamboc
Information Attache
Philippine Embassy
Jeddah

Islam and science

By Adil Salahi

When we state our conviction that Islam is an ideology suitable for all ages and for all human societies, regardless of their stage of development we invariably face the question: "What is the Islamic attitude to scientific progress?"

The question stems from the background of the bitter conflict which raged between scientists and the church in Christian Europe in the middle ages. Hence we need to look into it very carefully, attempting, first of all, to see whether it is relevant to Islam or not.

History tells us that Islamic societies were always able to progress scientifically, without impediments, the closer they were to the pure Islamic model. The further away from Islam they have moved the faster they went down in decline. The peak of what is commonly called 'the Arab Civilization' was attained by a society which was purely Islamic in character. It is, indeed, wrong to associate that civilization with the Arabs only. It was one in which other Islamic peoples shared and to which they contributed without any inhibitions. At no time throughout the history of Islam did a conflict flare up between religion and science.

Today, however, when Muslim societies try to free themselves from the shackles of backwardness this question is raised. We tend to forget here two important points: firstly, that our decline in our baroque period was both material and spiritual. Not only our standard of living and our civilization went down, but our hold to our religion and constitution also relaxed. The age of material darkness in our part of the world was also an age of darkness in spiritual values and religious thought. Secondly the Islamic attitude to human life and the concept of man in Islam leave no possibility of a con-

flikt between the men of science and the men of religion.

Such a conflict erupted in Europe because each side tried to impose its views on the other. In the middle ages when the authority of the church was still very strong scientists were subjected to persecution which was both brutal and unnecessary. Later, when science gained the upper hand it tried to stretch the significance of certain scientific observations in an arbitrary manner so as to provide an alternative theory of human existence.

Thus the theory of evolution tried to undermine the very basis of Christianity by making assumptions which could not be supported by the scientific observations on which they were based. The phenomena of gradation of species and their adaptability to environmental conditions were known to Muslim scientists. They, however, did not see any need to stretch their significance arbitrarily so as to deny the existence of the Creator. Indeed, they found in them a further proof of His existence and His greatness.

Islam has no fear of science. Indeed, the opposite is true. The Qur'an calls on us to think and to contemplate so as to determine the best ways of tapping the resources of our planet and building the best and happiest human life. This is indeed the way to fulfill the mission of man as Allah's deputy on earth. We read in the Qur'an verses which consider the right way of thinking on the various aspects of life and the universe a means to enhance our faith: *In the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the succession of night and day there are indeed messages for all who are endowed with insight, and who remember Allah when they stand, and when they sit, and when they lie down to*

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

It is Allah who has created the heavens and the earth, and who sends down water from the sky and thereby brings forth all manner of fruits for your sustenance; and who has made ships subservient to you, so that they may sail through the sea at His behest; and has the sun and the moon created rivers for your benefit. The sun and the moon, which steadfastly pursue their courses, He also made useful to you. He has also subsidized to you the night and the day. Indeed He always grants you something out of what you may be asking of Him. Should you try to count Allah's blessings, you could never compute them. Truly, man is most persistent in wrongdoing, stubbornly immigrate.

(Abraham 14: 32 - 4)

sleep, and reflect on the creation of the heavens and the earth: 'Our Lord, you have not created any of this without meaning and purpose. Limitless in Your glory. Keep us safe, then, from suffering through fire. (2: 190 - 1)

Both believers and unbelievers are asked to do the same thing: to think and contemplate. No virtue gives any man a higher standing than the virtue of knowledge: *Say: 'Can they who know and they who do not know be deemed equal? Only those who are endowed*

with insight keep this in mind. (39: 9)

The top prize a Muslim prays for is that of knowledge, because, with knowledge he is able to understand his position in relation to Allah better: *Say: My Lord cause me to grow in knowledge. (20: 114) Of all His servants, only such as are endowed with knowledge stand truly in awe of Allah. (35: 28)*

Hence, Islam simply opens the doors of knowledge for its followers and ask them to enter and progress, channelling their knowledge to what benefits them in life.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 32 Boycott of Muslims

The Muslims in Makkah received a very welcome boost to their morale when Umar joined their ranks. They started to be more open with their challenge to the unbelievers. Some of them even prayed in congregation at the Ka'aba. Moreover, with Umar in the ranks of the Muslims more and more people were joining the new religion.

By now the unbelievers realized that there could be no meeting grounds between them and the Muslims. They were also aware that the tactics they employed to check the tide of Islam were of no great use. A conference was, therefore, called early in the seventh year of Muhammad's prophethood to find some more effective methods for achieving that ungodly objective.

The hardliners held the sway in that conference. They advocated a total boycott of the Muslim and their supporters. Keen to see their plan implemented, they persuaded the other participants to make their resolutions binding on everyone in Makkah. Hence, they wrote down their resolutions on a sheet of paper and posted it prominently. This action gave solemnity to those resolutions which made them much harder to contravene by any one who cared for the Muslims or wished them well.

The terms of the boycott were so strict as to rule out any inter marriages or trade transactions between the Hashemite clan and the rest of Quraysh.

The Hashemites were defiant. They joined ranks together. The Muslims and the unbelievers among them were unanimous in their support of their leader, Abu Talib, the Prophet's uncle, who, in turn, did not waver in his wholehearted support of his nephew. One exception, however, was Abu Labab's own brother, known as Abu Lahab.

Abu Labab was hostile to Islam right from the beginning. He could not bring his tribal loyalties in line with the rest of the Hashemite clan. He, therefore, broke relations with his own clan and joined with its

boycott. Although his action was so obviously out of line with the traditions of the Makkah society the Quraysh were very happy with his decision to join them since it showed that opposition to Muhammad was so wide spread that his own kinsfolk wanted to get rid of him. Perhaps we should add here that the terms of the boycott spelled out the conditions for its termination. Those were that the Hashemites must give up Muhammad to Quraysh, whereupon he would be killed.

The Hashemites and the rest of the Muslims suffered a great deal as a result of the boycott. If a tradesman or a farmer brought some goods or provisions to sell in Makkah he was offered much more than his asking price on condition that he would not sell anything to the Hashemites who were confined to their quarters.

The situation became very grave indeed as month after month went by with no flicker of hope for a quick end of this harsh boycott. Starvation was the order of the day for the Muslims and the Hashemites. Their children cried themselves to sleep every night. Occasionally there was some relief. One kind hearted person or another, moved by the cries of children, would load a camel with provisions and push it through to the Hashemite quarters under the cover of darkness.

Such very welcome relief was bound to be of temporary nature. The hardship continued for nearly three years. While the non-Muslims among the Hashemites suffered from the boycott, the Muslims in general were subjected to much more persecution. That, however, did not weaken their resolve to hold fast to their new religion and to try to propagate it to their fellow citizens. They continued to do so with patient and tireless efforts, under the supervision of the Prophet, the perfect example of a man of perseverance and confidence that his cause will triumph.

(To be continued next Friday)

Art show is dominated by religious subjects

By Jean Grant

DAMMAM — If art really does reveal the attitudes, environment and ideas of those who create it, then it seems safe to say that religion is at the core of the Saudi artistic consciousness.

In the Eastern Province 31 artists recently contributed paintings, sculpture and pottery to the Fifth Annual exhibit of Fine Arts sponsored by the Saudi Arabian Society for Culture and Arts. Of the dozens of works on display, both the most profound and the most competently executed were those deeply rooted in the Islamic heritage.

In *After Prayer*, below Abdul Rahman Al Sulaiman paints Muslims leaving a mosque. He decided upon soft greens for his palette so he could show "the growing of Islam." At the center of the canvas, a child stands with his hands casually thrust deep in his pockets to show that he is comfortable and happy after prayer.

"I want to remind people," said the young painter, "to teach children when they are still young to go to prayer."

The scene on the left of the canvas depicts a man bending low to give alms to a poor woman, showing "how people can help each other." On the extreme right, an old man leans on the crook of a cane as he totters off. Another man walks out the door looking solemn and grave.

Although his aim may have been merely didactic, Al Sulaiman achieves more than this. There is tranquility and order in his Islamic microcosm. Expressions on the faces are deliberately sketchy — "I want the bodies abstract, like shadows," said the painter — but this does not limit the suggestibility of his painting. Like all the religious inspired paintings on view, *After Prayer* uses geometric shapes and angular planes as background. Al Sulaiman's triangles suggest the concentration upward of the human spirit in prayer.

Farouk Kounesh exhibited a strongly colored, almost garish spectrum of color in his emblematic rendering of minarets, calligraphy, and prayer mat. Its boldness of execution and coloring (there were pinks, purples, yellows, reds, greens and oranges) give the work strength and dynamism.

A more sophisticated work is the print of Mohsen Al Mana's minaret looming over rose-colored sands where "a compass lies. Does he intend to say that the minaret points the spiritual course as surely as the compass does the spatial direction?"

Perhaps the best of the paintings was gifted Ali Howaidi's *The Three Holy Places*. The Kaaba at Makkah the minarets of the Prophet Mosque at Medina and the Dome of Al Aqsa Mosque all emerge from a background of hundreds of rectangles in midnight blue. This complex fragmentation of form results in a tightly-executed harmonious whole: Multiplicity is reintegrated to unity.

Howaidi, who teaches elementary school in the small village town of Sahat, deserves a one-man show to display his considerable talent. In another canvas, he has painted an unusual still life in which a fork, knife, bowl, candle, and cluster of grapes make a typical enough setting for a still life. What characterizes Howaidi's work is his choice of sublimous tones of brown and red.

Youssef Al Arifi's painting *Prayer* illustrates an old man kneeling on a prayer carpet. The artist — who is still a high school student — resolves the problem of lighting cleverly by using brown triangles that form the background and white at the edges to suggest the light as it flows through mosque windows.

The abstract art on view surpassed the representational. This held true for sculpture as well as for painting. In Ali Al Dossary's small green bronze of an *abaya*, the woman inside was not depicted but the swirls and folds of the bronze vividly conveyed a sensation of wind.

The representational art on display offered an easily-grasped feel for the country. Much of it was merely postcard-pretty, but a few canvases were more memorable. Ali Al Safar depicts the alley market in his home town of Qatif as he imagined it some years back. He has a sure sense of color, and there is rhythm and vitality in the tableau.

One fine canvas depicted how to snare a bird by setting seeds under a box attached to a string. When the bird pecks at the seeds, the bunter pulls the string and the box traps the bird.

A primitive painting shows real coffee



PRAYER: The creation of Youssef Al Arifi illustrates an old man kneeling on a prayer carpet. Brown triangles form the background and white at the edges to suggest the light as it flows through mosque windows.

beans resting on a painted coffee-roasting spoon; real date pits lie on the sandy-surfaced canvas on which is painted the imprint of a palm. The effect may be crude but it is memorable.

Women artists were represented by the realistic work of Badriya Al Nasr and a canvas by Esmat Muhendiss. Al Nasr's palette is pinks and oranges: A woman with hair on end seems to flee a house as a man enters.

Although there were artists exhibition their work for the first time in this exhibit, there were also painters whose canvases were not recent ones. Howaidi's *Three Holy Places* for instance was dated 1977. Al Mana's prints were done when he was in the United States a few years ago. The exhibitors are not professional artists. They are businessmen, teachers, architects, and students who have other cares on their minds. Their art must be squeezed in between the other commitments that bring them their daily bread. The Society for Culture and the Arts and its manager, Abdul Wahab A. Abuaisha, are to be commended for sponsoring this yearly exhibit, which acts as an incentive to artists in the region to continue their art.

Four-year program underway Educating Americans about Islam

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Acquainting Americans with the Islamic religion Islam and Muslims and to counter fallacies existing in the United States about Islam is the goal of the National Committee Islam Centennial Fourteen, a Washington-based, non-profit, non-political, private organization founded during the spring of 1979. The organization is sponsoring a multi-million dollar, four-year program of activities which include both educational and cultural events. The National Committee was launched by its chairman, Lucius D. Battle, a former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt.

The creation of the National Committee coincided with the advent of the new Hijra century according to Executive Director William R. Crawford. Not many people in the Middle East are aware of the group's existence or the scope of its multi-media activities. Crawford is currently on a tour of eight countries in the region.

Crawford, a veteran diplomat, has spent many years in the Middle East including an ambassadorial post in the Yemen Arab Republic and an earlier assignment at the American Embassy in Jeddah during his 30 year career with the U.S. Department of State. Keenly interested in the Arab world, he is considered an authority on Middle Eastern political, economic and cultural affairs.

It was during Crawford's post prior to retirement as the principal deputy assistant secretary of state for the Near East, North Africa and South Asia that his involvement, though indirect at that time, started with the educational program to honor the Hijra.

Crawford explained that the committee grew out of the concern on the part of a dozen or so professors in the Washington area. They felt that as a nation the United States was heading into a period of confrontation with the Muslim world. "Misconceptions and stereotypes were pointed out that: The Islamic world is just the Arab world; it is an OPEC world and in some way a threat to the United States; and that it is a militant world in which people ride out of the desert and are a threat to Christianity."

These misconceptions, according to Crawford, grew out of ignorance of facts and were perpetuated further by the journalistic, cinema and television portrayal of Muslims. The group founders believed that an attempt should be made to deal with the American stereotypes through educational programs and they requested a letter of endorsement from President Jimmy Carter.

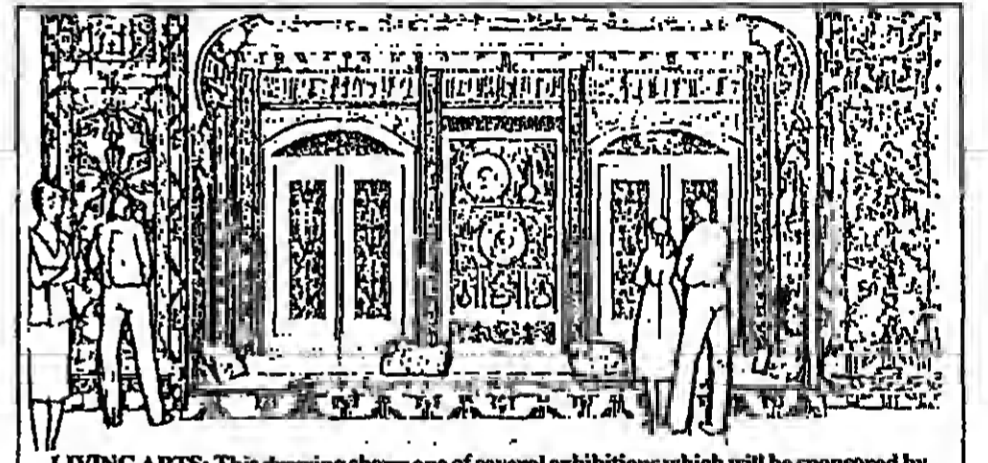
Crawford recalls, "at that time we were in the middle of the Iranian crisis. President Carter was anxious to show that we were not at loggerheads with the entire Muslim world just because we had a problem with Iran. I was able to obtain the letter and presidential support for the proposed project."

In early 1979, Crawford, who was considering retirement, was approached by a small group of professors who said Ambassador Lucius D. Battle had accepted National Committee chairmanship and had recommended Crawford as executive director to put the organization together. Since he shared their feelings that it was absolutely vital to develop a better understanding of the Muslim world and Islamic civilization, Crawford joined as the executive director in July 1979.

"I joined," he said, "but with several stipulations including that when we were talking about the Muslim world we were talking of not just the Arab world but the entire Muslim world."

Propaganda, Politics Avoided
"The National Committee must reflect all segments and not just diplomats, bankers and corporation heads but also blacks, women and Jews. Lastly, under no circumstances we engage in propaganda or be partisan on political issues nor get into the higher realms of theology. Also, we should not accept any subsidy or funds from foreign government and funds be raised essentially from American non-governmental sources."

An ambitious \$12 million educational



LIVING ARTS: This drawing shows one of several exhibitions which will be sponsored by the National Committee Islam Centennial Fourteen. The exhibitions are designed to use art objects and symbols to show the common inheritance of the three monotheistic religions.

program proposed by the professors was too expensive in the opinion of the executive director and would not have been very effective.

"We started with no funds and a boxful of very expensive dreams and impractical programs," he said, "I felt that simple information about Islam should be put across to the American people. So we cut out a lot of expensive impractical programs and brought the budget down to a more manageable figure of \$4.5 million. Gradually we began to raise the money and to put the whole program together."

Interested, Dedicated Members
The 100-member National Committee which was formed on the basis of interest and dedication to the cause ranges from the prestigious banker David Rockefeller to the prominent black leader Vernon Jordan, pioneer heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and others representing all segments of American society.

Crawford said the committee includes individuals of real prestige and dedication who see the importance of the understanding of the Muslim world and a reciprocal communication as contrasted to what existed before."

Academic Liaison
An Academic Advisory Committee was formed to develop liaison and contacts with the American academic world. The committee consists of 75 distinguished professors who are heads of major university departments of Middle East, Africa, South Asia and Far East studies, covering the entire Muslim world.

Muslim Suggestions Solicited
Although the organization did not seek financial help from Muslim governments, it did not want them to feel that they or their ideas were being excluded. A third committee was formed with the help of the Muslim diplomatic corps in Washington called the Diplomatic Advisory Committee. It included the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Pakistan, Malaysia and Gambia. According to Crawford, this committee has given useful suggestions and extended assistance in arranging art exhibitions, film projects, and other programs.

The organization publishes a bi-monthly news-letter giving details of its programs as well as describing activities of other bodies on subjects related to Islam.

The committee gives advice and assistance in organizing conferences on Islamic themes. Crawford feels that the committee has been very successful in these ventures as it is being approached by an increasing number of corporations and groups to assist in organizing such meetings.

Television Series Popular
As the success of the programs grew, the committee felt that to assess the degree of national interest, television programs should be tested. In the spring of 1980, a series of 45 half hour lectures were relayed on CBS.

"These were watched by several million people and the response was enormously gratifying," said Crawford. "In fact, CBS received more letters of approval than for any other educational program they had

relayed."

Crawford said that there were only two derogatory letters and both authors subsequently apologized after realizing the programs were not propaganda, but a serious attempt at public education.

Later, panel discussion on cable TV were introduced with an hour and a half prime time for simple discussion on Islamic civilization, religion, and the close ties of Islam with the other two monotheistic religions. On this program, people could telephone the station and ask questions. Crawford said that thousands of letters of approval were received after this program.

He said the success of the panel discussion and popular response led the committee to conduct a survey of the existing material available about Islam in order to assess its effectiveness in conveying the kind of information the committee was keen to transmit. All available English language films on Islam were critically surveyed, indexed and catalogued by the committee.

It was also found that there was a need for simple informative material and literature about Islam. The committee decided to produce its own, and with the help of scholars, who included well-known Muslim names, a simple kit entitled *Introduction to Islam*, was published. This includes a map and demographic information on the world of Islam, a time-frame relating events of the Muslim world to those of world history, and a descriptive list of Islamic holidays.

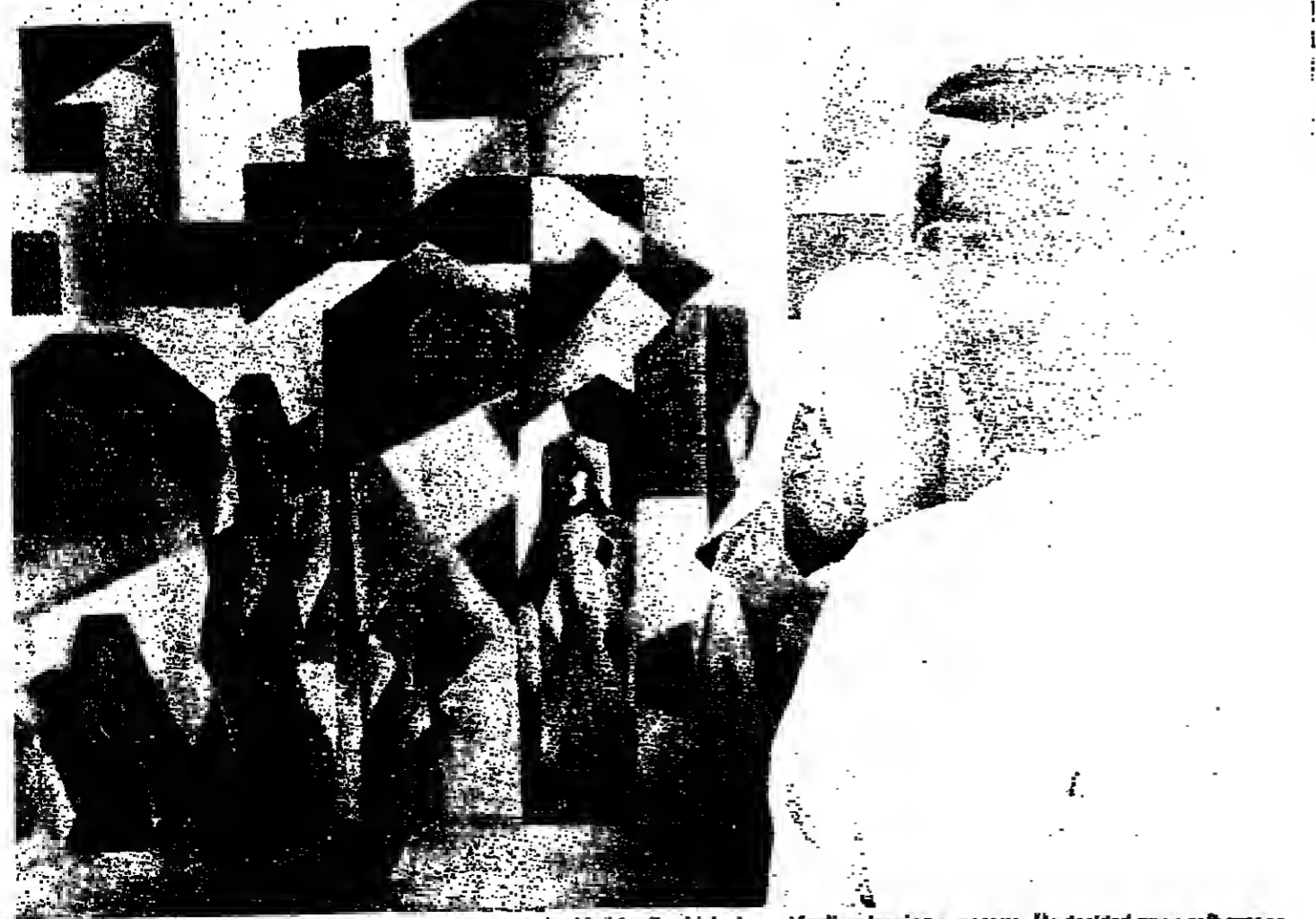
The kit lists a bibliography of carefully chosen books about Islam that are readily available. Crawford said the kit was enormously successful with corporations, libraries, universities and schools and it is being sold for "simply the cost price."

The committee has also produced a 21 minute film approved which contains simple information on the fundamentals, how Islam came into being, how it spread, the history of its people, culture and the contemporary Muslim world. It is produced both in film strip form and on video cassette.

Exhibitions Planned
The forthcoming major programs planned by the Islam Centennial Fourteen are two big exhibitions. One in conjunction with the National Geographic Society will open in Washington in December. According to Crawford, this exhibition is designed to use art objects and symbols to show the common inheritance of the three monotheistic religions — "that throughout history it should not have been a Judeo-Christianity and Muslimity but it should have been all 'we' through art objects."

A travelling exhibition called the Heritage of Islam shows an entire cultural sweep of Islamic civilization from vintages in Indonesia through art objects.

The exhibition is due to open in March 1982 in Houston and after a three month stay there, then move to San Francisco for the summer, then Minneapolis and ending in Washington at the Smithsonian Institute in late 1983 or early 1984. It consists of 250 art objects most of which are collected in the United States.



AFTER PRAYER: Abdul Rahman Al Sulaiman stands beside his oil which shows Muslims leaving a mosque. He decided upon soft greens for his palette so he could show "the growing of Islam."

Arab American unity takes a historic step

By Catherine Raisa
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A historic step towards Arab American cooperation and unity was taken when Arab Americans from 18 Latin American countries met recently with Arab Americans from the United States and Canada to launch the first Inter-American Arab Conference. The Arab League's Political Secretary Adnan Omran said, "We in the Arab homeland are proud of your accomplishments in the Americas and admire your commitment to Arab values and culture."

In the spirit of unity and cooperation, heads of Arab American organizations prepared a resolution to which they all agreed as their common cause. The resolution includes the following:

• The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

• The Palestinian people, as a matter of right, have to struggle by all means possible to realize their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, the return to their homeland, and independent statehood.

• Our total rejection of Camp David and all other resolutions which fail to assert the above rights.

• Our solidarity with the Lebanese people in their struggle to maintain an independent

United Arab Lebanon.

Our solidarity with the Egyptian people in their endeavor to return to the Arab fold.

Our solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle to liberate their usurped land. Victor Anania, president of the Federation of Arab American Entities, said, "We meet today to fulfill the yearnings long cherished by millions of Arabs and their descendants who live in the hospitable lands of the Americas." He added, "We must act together to carry out a constructive analysis of our love for a common cause."

The conference, co-sponsored by the federation and the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), commenced with a gallant reception at the Organization of American States (OAS) building.

NAAA president Thabit welcomed the more than 200 Latin Arabs to Washington.

Like the NAAA, the federation is dedicated to enhancing closer contact and understanding between the Arab world and the American continent. In a letter to the Inter-American Arab Conference, Saudi Ambassador to the United States Sheikh Faisal Alhagel wrote, "We applaud your efforts to accomplish our shared goals of peace and justice and look forward to joining hands on the issues of profound importance to us all, the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

The conference will continue for two days.

France gives wealthy new tax loophole

By Robin Smyth

PARIS (O) — A hot tip for the possessors of France's largest fortunes was written in a thick headline across the front page of *Libération* last weekend: "Sell your yacht, buy Picassos." The far left daily followed this up with a column of ironic advice to the rich urging them to lose no time in unloading shares and real estate and getting into the art market. "Buy almost any work you can lay your hands on," instructed the article, "But buy fast and in bulk."

A personal decision by President Francois Mitterrand last week saved the French art market from falling victim to the Socialist government's wealth tax a few hours before the measure was voted through the national assembly.

By exempting works of art from the possessions assessed for the tax, Mitterrand yielded to the objections of art collectors, galleries, auctioneers and antique dealers that the country's cultural heritage would quickly find

its way abroad and into a domestic black market.

The relief among artists and art collectors is considerable. "Bravo la France" was artist Marc Chagall's message to Mitterrand. But the sudden order from the Elysee Palace reversing the stern line taken by Laurent Fabius, the budget minister, has spread a certain amount of consternation in the left-wing majority in the national assembly.

Right-wing deputies and commentators were delighted to be able to point out that the new regime was already developing the royal character which had been one of the Socialists' bitter reproaches against Giscard. It was one more proof for the opposition that Socialist policy on major issues was a tissue of ideological notions which had not been properly thought through.

As one escape hatch after another is opened in the wealth tax, rank and file Socialists and Communists are wondering how many rich men are going to elude capture when the siege army finally closes in.



JAPAN'S TIGER: One of the most powerful images in the Great Japan Exhibition, recently opened at London's Royal Academy, is the "Bounding Tiger", conveying both playful ferocity and dynamism. The work, by Nagasawa Rosetsu was done on a series of sliding doors over 3.5 meters long and has never been outside Japan. Over five years of preparation has resulted in the large and valuable display of Japanese art treasures, many of which have never even been shown in Japan. The four-month exhibition will be presented in two parts, Part One will be through Dec. 20 and part Two until Feb. 21.

Third World rage grows about seeds

By Ken Laddiw

ROME — Control over one of the Third World's most valuable natural resources is leading to confrontation between industrialized and developing countries meeting here at the general meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization. At the heart of the dispute is what at first glance seems to be a fact of merely botanical interest: That the original species of all 30 of the earth's major food crops, including wheat, maize, and rice, are located in the Southern Hemisphere.

The wild ancestors of today's wheat crop come from Ethiopia and Asia Minor. Maize originated in Central America, rice in Africa and South-East Asia. The original species of the potato grows in the Andes of Peru.

All this is of crucial commercial importance. Although modern wheat and maize in North America and Europe grow in abundance, their survival depends on the regular infusion of germplasm from the ancestral plants. Without these original genes, today's high-yielding varieties are susceptible to pests and disease.

Third World countries have become alarmed at the rising losses of this valuable resource. For years original seed has been transferred freely to companies and governments in the north, who are now estimated to hold 94 percent of all stored seeds. There is mounting evidence that these species are being squandered and sometimes lost for ever.

While this has been happening, new advanced seeds developed in the north from the original varieties are being resold to developing countries. The need to increase food production means high-yielders are being planted throughout the Third World, often in areas where the original varieties have flourished for thousands of years. As a result, the original plants are being wiped out to make way for the new ones.

At the same time, developing countries often have to pay royalties on the patented new seeds developed from the old varieties. The seed trade is now a multi-million dollar business.

Third World countries are beginning to view this increasing control of their genetic heritage with alarm. Cases are alleged to exist where the American government has refused to transfer stored varieties of seeds to developing countries for political reasons.

To counter this exploitation of their natural resources, a number of developing countries are pressing for the establishment of an internationally controlled seed bank under the FAO. Some propose to demand payment in future for the transfer of original plant varieties. The repatriation of seeds stored in the North is also being considered.

World opera fund will seek 'stars'

By Paul Webster

PARIS — Maria Callas's influence on world opera is to be felt again with the launching of a Maria Callas Foundation in Paris, the city where she died in 1977. Madame Vasso Devetzi, concert pianist and friend of the Greek singer, outlined the aims of the foundation. By 1983, it will be providing production funds for operas all over the world and sponsoring an international jury to judge the world's best productions.

"The foundation's funds will be made available to any opera company which needs help," Madame Devetzi said. "For instance, a common problem facing opera houses is difficulty obtaining a balanced cast."

"We will use the Callas name and the financial contributions of her advisers to persuade leading artists to participate to ensure a strong cast and provide the money to pay them."

The foundation would also make it possible to finance new operas by young composers who might be regarded as a commercial risk.

The Callas magic still has tremendous impact, making it comparatively easy for the foundation to raise money, much of it coming from Greece, although there have been offers of help from all over the world.

Callas herself set up a scholarship plan in 1964 for Greek artists, and the official opening fund-raising operation for the foundation will be launched by the plan's first laureate, Agnes Baltas. The Greek soprano, one of Von Karajan's favorite singers, will give a concert at the Paris Opera on Dec. 1.

Schoolboys create new micro-computer

By a science correspondent

London — Three 18 year-old public schoolboys working in their spare time have created a micro-computer system which is expected to achieve sales worth \$2 million in the next year, earning each \$100,000 in royalties. Alistair Melville, William Morel and Christopher Thomas, who produced their computer while studying at Sevenoaks School, near London, will also each be paid £5,000 consultancy fees by the firm making the machine.

The trio worked for weeks, often through the night. The result is a machine that can be used for accounting, invoicing, data and word processing, and in libraries. Industrially it can monitor quality and weight controls. With the addition of a dynamic memory and a keyboard, the micro-computer will sell at under \$5,000 later this year.

They negotiated their own financial and legal deals with 3D Digital Design and Development Company which is manufacturing the machine. They have meetings every week with sales representatives.

Shakespeare's papers missing Warden-archeologist discovers burial location for Elizabeth

By Phillip Jordan

LONDON (G) — What may be the remains of Shakespeare's only granddaughter, Elizabeth, have been found in a vault under a Northampton parish after some detective work by a former Midlands traffic warden turned archeologist.

But of her grandfather's papers, and "manuscripts" which a 17th Century biographer of the bard reported she had carried off to Northamptonshire by the armpit for safekeeping, there is no sign.

During the 300 or so years the remains have been missing, it appears that she and her second husband, Sir John Barnard, who once had large estates outside Northampton, were unceremoniously budled out of their family vault by interlopers and reburied elsewhere.

Sixty-two year old Arthur Marlow of Lubenhham, near Market Harborough, whose painstaking work through parish records across the country led to the discoveries, says "the coffins were broken open when they were moved and its quite obvious anything that was in them is long gone."

Which is a great pity, because Marlow was hoping the coffin contents might finally settle his claim that the remains truly are those of Elizabeth.

On the other hand, he says that his literary and forensic detective work in partnership with the rector of the parish and a friendly home office pathologist is sufficient to prove the claim.

"She was his nearest living relative and was only 10 years old when he died. She must have been the apple of his eye," says Marlow.

Marlow is a former laboratory technician, who took up work as a traffic warden in Market Harborough late in life after an illness during which his doctor told him to seek a job outdoors. He is now retired and can devote himself to his long-time hobby of literary archeology.

Over the years he has become quite an expert on Shakespeare's family and friends and he has already published one book on his researches. His second, chronicling the discovery of Elizabeth, who had always eluded him, is now with his publishers.

Marlow says his technique is based on the



William Shakespeare

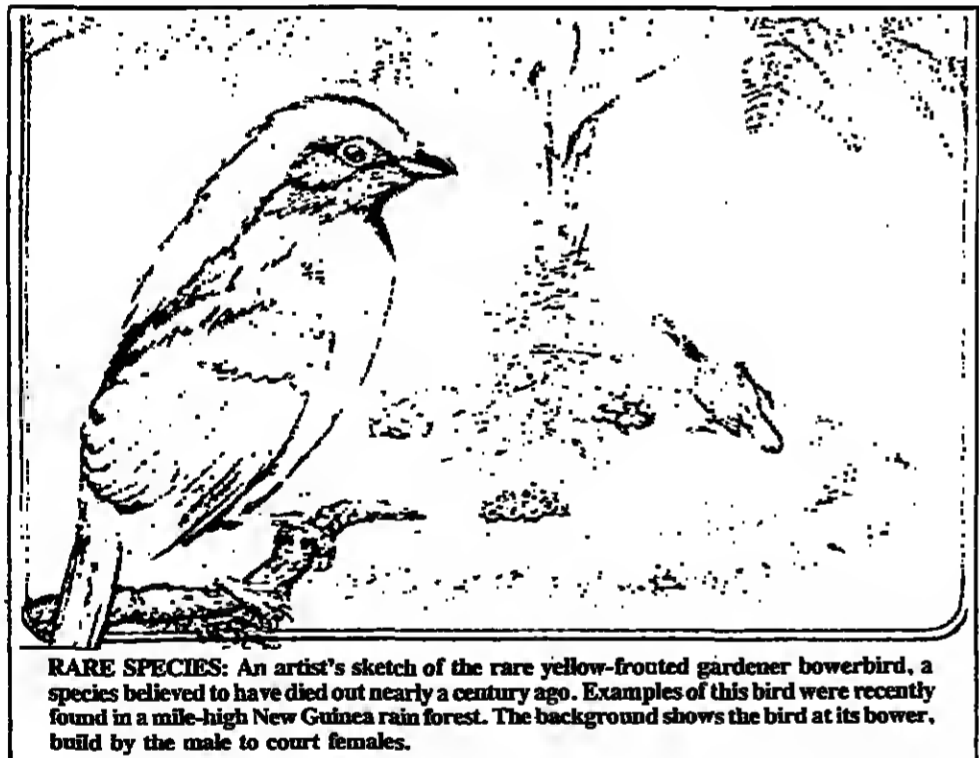
belief that one can identify remains because, historically, most people did try to "take it with them when they went."

"Everybody, including the Americans and academics at Oxford had done their little bit by searching archives and everywhere else: But no one had bothered to go to the most obvious place. It was normal practice, even in Victorian times that if you had something valuable, a book or an artifact, you had it packed away with you when you were put down."

His earlier researchers have not always been without drama. In 1971, his request to open a vault at a church at Gasworth, near MacClesfield, led to a court battle with the bishop of Chester, which the church won.

But in Northampton, he had more help. Having taken a year, with the help of friends, to track down the right church "by a simple process of elimination, just solid police work, really," he found the rector, former RAF navigator the Rev. Frank Pickard fascinated by his quest.

Apart from the clue about Northampton, Marlow knew from his researches that



RARE SPECIES: An artist's sketch of the rare yellow-fronted garden bowerbird, a species believed to have died out nearly a century ago. Examples of this bird were recently found in a mile-high New Guinea rain forest. The background shows the bird at its bower, built by the male to court females.

Diverse bird-life exists in Gulf, new hardback book lists them all

By David Barnes

JEDDAH — Michael C. Jennings' *Birds of the Arabian Gulf*, 1981 publication (George Allen and Unwin) in the Natural History of the Arabian Gulf series, is the first book to be written solely about the birds which occur in the Arabian Gulf States. And it is the first book to illustrate all the breeding species of the region. The hard-back, is intended to be carried on trips.

In order to appreciate the great diversity of bird life in the Arabian Gulf it is necessary to look at the influences that affect and control the birds of the Arabian Peninsula as a whole. As the Peninsula "straddles" Africa, Europe and Asia it is not surprising that in the southwestern Red Sea region, African birds are found. In the Gulf to the south east Asian or Oriental species are common. The rest of Saudi Arabia is populated almost exclusively by Palaearctic birds i.e. birds with a geographic range of Europe, North Africa, Asia — north of the Himalayas and Northern Arabia.

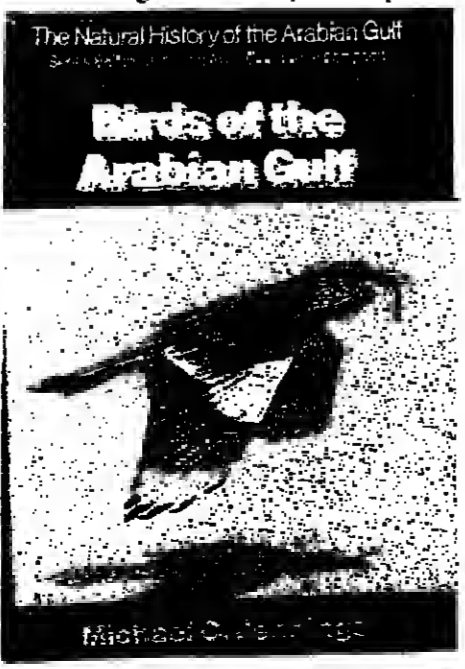
This description only applies to resident birds. In the Gulf, the situation is further complicated as it lies on a north-south migration route (Birds move from eastern Europe down the Tigris and Euphrates valley, along the Gulf coast and across the Peninsula to Africa). Not only do birds move from continent to continent and state to state but there are seasonal movements within Saudi Arabia itself. These movements then are the overwhelming feature of Arabian ornithology. And what with over 90 resident breeding species in the Gulf plus the various migration patterns the keen bird-watcher has the unique opportunity to spot at least one new bird for each day of the year.

It would be impossible to deal adequately with 350 or so birds that occur in the

Gulf, Michael Jennings sensibly describes the 92 species which are known to breed or have bred in the Gulf in the recent past. (The birds are described in text and 12 superb color plates and nine text figures by the artist and ornithologist, Dr. C.J.F. Coombs).

In a succinct introduction to Arabian Gulf Ornithology, Jennings discusses among other topics, conservation issues, migration, the survival and adaptation of desert birds and an interesting account of the history of ornithology in the area going back to the 1870s.

In *Birds of the Arabian Gulf*, Jennings covers Kuwait, the Eastern Province Bahrain, (including the Howar Islands), Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and Musandam. For each state he describes and lists the best bird-watching areas. The reader is given a

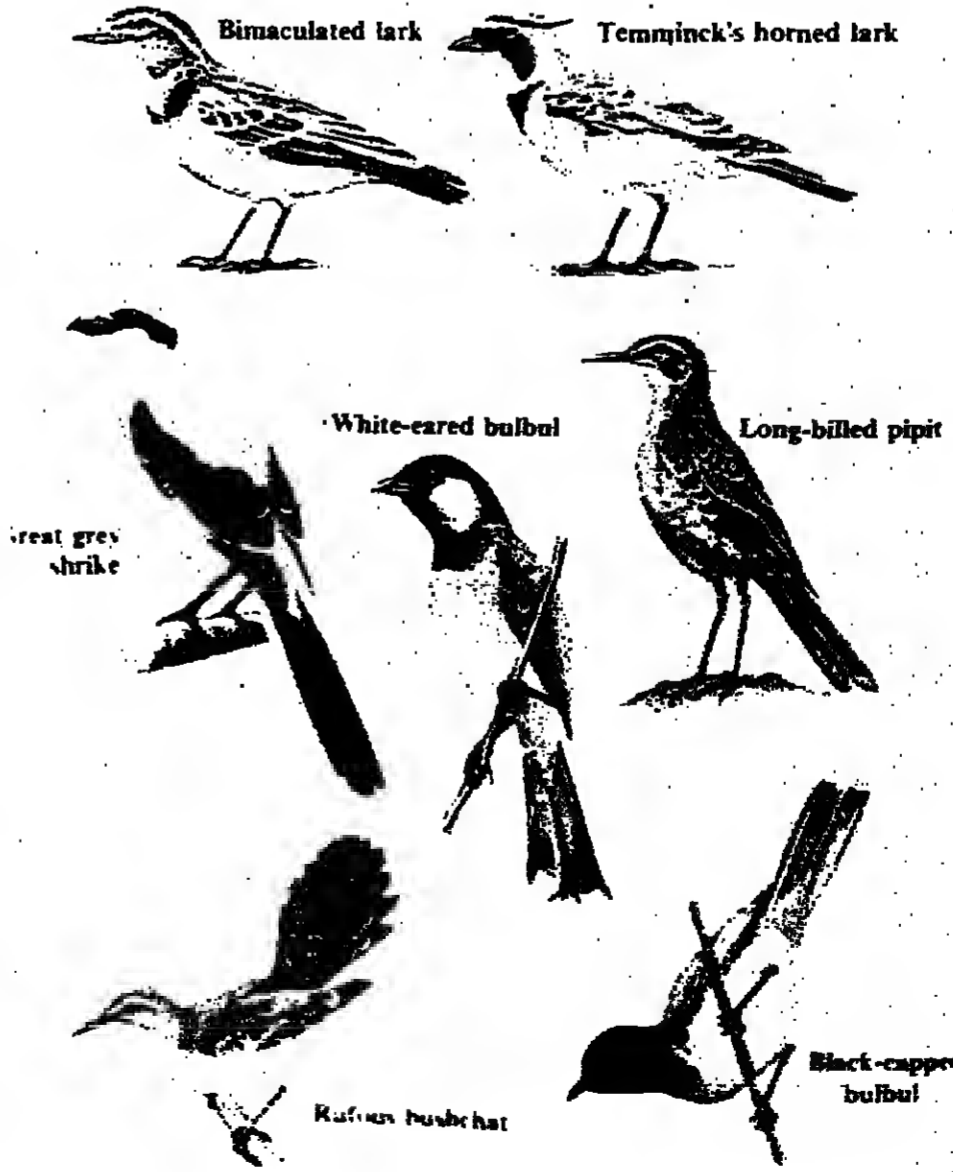


seasonal account of what birds can be found and whether the birds are resident or on migration.

The detailed descriptions are given for the 92 breeding species. He takes into account their length, behavior, song and habitat. He takes pains to point out the differences between summer and winter plumage — where appropriate, and the confusion that can arise with the identification of immature birds. He highlights also the differences between look-alike species — as with the tall markings of Dunn's lark and the Bar-tail desert lark. Other helpful information relates to the phenomenon of 'light' and 'dark' phases in some species (The Little Owl and the Reef Heron are two examples).

The contents include a list of relevant societies and journals for those interested in extending their bird-watching activities. Apart from the local groups, the author recommends the Ornithological Society of the Middle East, o the Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, England. And the Bombay Natural History Society: Hornbill House, Sbahid Bbagat Sing Road, Bombay, 400 023, India. These societies need assistance in recording bird sightings and in taking part in society surveys and projects.

Almost a third of this 167 page book is taken up with a tabulated check-list, one for each species of bird. These tables, through the use of symbols and written notes in some cases, show the occurrence of each of the 350 or so birds that have been observed in any one of the Gulf states. Other details include the frequency a bird appears in any one area, the time of year the bird can be expected and whether it is a breeding species or not. The index is ideal for quick reference as it includes the common English bird names along with the scientific terms.



ELABORATE ILLUSTRATIONS: Michael C. Jennings' book features 12 superb color plates like the one shown here and nine text figures by the artist and ornithologist Dr. C.J.F. Coombs.



CAUGHT ON CAMERA: A hidden video camera caught three armed bank robbers in the act recently in London. Above left, one robber with a pistol, another with a sawed-off shotgun threaten a teller. Above right, the robbers flee, letting their masks fall so they can be seen clearly. The robbery lasted only 60 seconds and the gang obtained more than £4,000.



TOGETHER IN THE DEEP: This is a rare glimpse into the life of a mother and newborn baby dolphin. Here they enjoy a swim together, like any mother, the dolphin is both proud and protective.



DENTURE CHECK: Larry Tetzlaff checks the magnificent fangs on "Big Prince" at Safari Park in Naples, Florida. The lion exceeds 600 pounds and has worked in both motion pictures and television.



SEA ROBIN: Marine scientists have been studying the "Sea Robin," a flying fish which utters a series of croons, pipes and grumbles. At a unique exhibit set up at the Seaquarium in Miami, Florida, the "singing" sounds made by the fish are amplified so that they can be heard out of the water.



FERRUGINOUS FALCON: Preparing for free flight at the Falconry Center in southwest England where the largest collection of birds of prey in the world is kept. Species whose existence is threatened are bred in their own custom aviaries. This bird began its training at three months. Many of the birds bred at the center are returned to their natural habitat.



BLACK LEOPARD: Chances of coming face-to-face with this leopard are diminishing as it is becoming extinct. Found in parts of Africa and India, this black leopard recently arrived at the Los Angeles Zoo.



BUILT-IN PROTECTION: Taking a deep breath often saves the life of this puffer fish. Both fish shown here are puffers, one in the normal size and one after the fish has inflated itself to several times its normal size. That way it won't fit into the mouth of its enemies.



SHADY SPOT: This newly-born pink-faced hamadryas finds a nice spot out of the hot sun under its mother. Hamadryas baboons were sacred to the ancient Egyptians and are also referred to as dog-faced monkey's due to their long faces with prominent jaws.

Lists proposed gains

Poland defends IMF entry bid

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (AFP) — Comecon, the Communist countries' economic community, stands in gain from Polish membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has just been formally applied for, Finance Minister Marian Krzak said Thursday in an interview with Pp News Agency.

The return of Poland to the IMF, which it left in 1950, "will enable it to reinforce its economy and thus its position within Comecon," he said.

Another Comecon country, Romania was already a member, and Hungary was preparing to join, he noted.

IMF membership was needed if only because half of Poland's trade was with the capitalist countries. "It is no longer possible to take no account of a body that plays such a decisive role in world trade," Krzak said.

The finance minister said IMF entry would help Poland overcome its current difficulties. It could obtain loans to plug its trade gap and boost the export of services as it took part in IMF calls for finance.

But Poland could fully benefit only after getting its own monetary system onto the right lines. Economic reform should be based on independent companies, particularly in the case of those dealing in international commerce. A broadening of scope was needed in the banking sector.

IMF membership would require Poland to supply precise details of its economic situation. Although it had been doing this for some time, the obligation would add to the credibility of the government. Poland would initially pay in \$700 million to the fund, three quarters of which would be in zlotys under the current exchange rate.

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IMF membership was needed if only because half of Poland's trade was with the capitalist countries. "It is no longer possible to take no account of a body that plays such a decisive role in world trade," Krzak said.

The finance minister said IMF entry would help Poland overcome its current difficulties. It could obtain loans to plug its trade gap and boost the export of services as it took part in IMF calls for finance.

But Poland could fully benefit only after getting its own monetary system onto the right lines. Economic reform should be based on independent companies, particularly in the case of those dealing in international commerce. A broadening of scope was needed in the banking sector.

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Japan trade surplus hits \$2.1b mark

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AFP) — Japanese trade figures for October showed another surplus, the ninth in a row, although it was not as big as September's, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday.

The surplus was \$2.1 billion against previous month's \$2.32 billion. In October last year, there was \$1.31 billion deficit.

Last month, Japan had a \$1.52 billion surplus with the United States against previous \$1.76 billion. The first nine months showed a surplus with the U.S. of \$10.74 billion double that of a year earlier.

The surplus with Europe was \$912 million against \$971 million. The surplus since the start of the year was \$8.8 billion.

Japan's October exports were 13.5 percent up in value from a year earlier and imports down 7.2 percent.

On Tuesday, he confirmed what his immediate aides had been hinting that he had given up his initial aim of a balanced budget in 1984.

He also warned Republicans in Congress that, if they balked at voting his proposed budget spending cuts, he would veto any bill that failed to line up his own intentions. This was in the interests of taxpayers, he affirmed.

Evidently, Reagan is counting on his popularity among the taxpayers to get his proposals through Congress, win his economic wager and lead the nation out of a recession that has taken it by surprise.

For Democrat Vice President Walter Mondale appears keen to use the uneasiness over the president's policy to rally his party, and no doubt to position himself for the 1984 presidential election.

Mondale has started a kind of whistle-stop tour of the country, asserting that Ronald Reagan is conducting an incoherent policy.

In so many words, he is saying that Reagan is simultaneously pushing the accelerator and the brake, that is, cutting taxes too much while adopting a "monetarist" approach that produces sky-high interest rates.

No vehicle can stand up to that kind of treatment, he suggests.

Another delegate, in a speech calling for a more vigorous Spanish economic presence in Latin America, warned that Canadians, Japanese and others without the benefits of a common heritage were now showing interest in Spanish-speaking America and busily forging special relationships. The final document, based on a detailed study of Iberian-American economic relations, called for joint efforts to stimulate the flow of trade, technology and investment.

The report on Spanish economic relations with Latin America said they were now modest but showed potential for rapid growth. The study showed that since the 1973 oil crisis, EEC commerce with Latin America had declined steadily while trade with Spain increased despite heavy surpluses favoring the region.

This has been balanced by Spanish surpluses on its service account with the region, mainly through investment and technical assistance hearings but also from tourism. Latin America has absorbed more than half of Spain's overseas investment in the last 17 years.

The report said that most of this had been directed toward the largest regional powers — Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico — mostly through minority Spanish participation in local enterprises. The bulk of this investment had come from middle-sized Spanish companies, commercial banks and

the public sector. Transfer of Spanish technology had been mainly to industrial projects like steel, cement, chemicals, mining and machinery.

Spain had been able to provide investment in Latin America linked to technology that could be easily and cheaply adapted to the less sophisticated needs of a developing region. The common language had had a positive effect and the report noted that more and more technicians made up the bulk of over two million Spanish people living and working in Latin America.

While the flow of investment and technology so far had been largely one-way, the final document stressed the need to increase Latin American investment in Spain and urged the creation of joint companies to produce goods for sale in the EEC and countries outside the Common Market.

Delegate sources said this would give Latin America a foothold in the EEC and encourage Spain to undertake joint projects in the region and other developing countries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AFP) — The Chase Manhattan Bank, third biggest bank in the U.S. Thursday reduced its prime interest rate from 17 to 16.5 percent.

Its move was immediately followed by the First National Bank of Chicago, the ninth U.S. bank.

Dollar, riyal remain stable

JEDDAH, Nov. 12 — With most of the U.S. banks shut Wednesday night in New York, there was little activity on the European exchanges Thursday. It was not only the United States banks that were shut for Armistice Day but also banks in France and Belgium.

The dollar was also steady against most currencies because there were little fluctuations in Eurodollar deposit rates, with dealers attributing any such fluctuations to commercial orders. On the local markets, Thursday saw an extremely quiet day on the money markets, with riyal deposit rates remaining stable for most of the day. Little activity was reported though.

It would seem that Eurodollar deposit rates have stabilized for the time being at just under the 14 percent level of the shorter tenors, with under 1 1/2 percent for the longer tenors. The money markets were heartened by the fact that the Federal Reserve Board of New York was not rushing too hastily into reducing its "Fed Funds" prime lending rate which closed at 17 percent Tuesday. As such, Eurodollar deposit rates have rallied slightly to take the one-month to 13 11/16 percent and the one-year to 12 3/4 — 12 1/2 percent.

On the European exchange markets Thursday, the dollar was relatively steady against most currencies, but the British

pound advanced slightly on rumors of a British consideration to join the European Monetary System (EMS). The pound which had dropped to 1.8730 went back to 1.8830 Thursday. In other currency news, the German mark was quoted at 2.2080, but later fell to 2.2120 levels in quiet trading. The French franc was stable at 5.5870 levels for most of the day with few dealers willing to take a position on that currency while the Paris hours were shut. The yen, however, was weaker at 228.00 levels, falling to make another significant impact back to the 225.00 levels reached a week ago.

On the local markets, spot dollar/riyal levels opened at 3.4200-10 in the morning, but by close of business the price had risen to 3.4202-10 indicating some demand for the American currency both from interbank and commercial sources. On the money markets, riyal deposit rates were firm in general but there were few bids in the market at the quoted prices. When actual deals were done, it was sometimes by as much as 1 — 1 1/2 percent below the quoted levels. In Jeddah, the one month JIBOR rate was quoted at 8 — 8 1/2 on opening and remained at that level for most of the day, while the one-year fixed rate was quoted at 12 3/4 a 13 1/4 percent. Short-term funds were still quoted wide with one-week funds opening at 2 — 4 percent and overnight funds at 1 — 1 1/2 percent.

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U.S. official woos alien capital

JEDDAH, Nov. 12 — John Lindsey, special trade representative for New York City, held a meeting with Chamber of Commerce officials here Friday to discuss the city's efforts to boost international trade. Lindsey also is the former mayor of New York City and a former U.S. Senator.

In an interview with Arab News, Lindsey said he not only represented the city, but also the state of New York and the New York-New Jersey Port Authority in the effort to boost trade. According to Lindsey, who is working in a private capacity so that he can be "helpful to the community and the city," his stopover in the Kingdom results from the increasing numbers of Saudi Arabian people coming to New York for trade business.

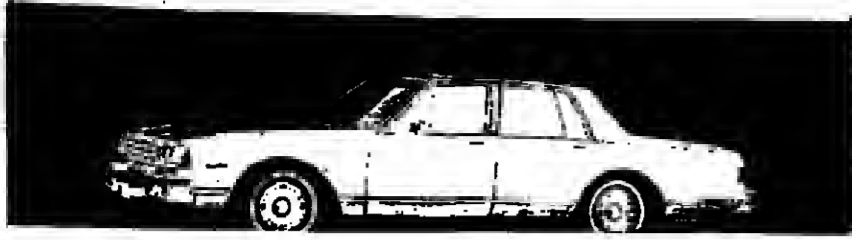
"At the last count there were 600,000 jobs as a result of foreign trade, and 50 percent of those jobs are filled by New Yorkers," Lindsey said. He added that one new business building in mid-town Manhattan is more than half filled with foreign business firms. Out of 300 firms that are foreign, total counted assets amount to \$130 billion, Lindsey said.

The former New York City mayor said there is a growing trend in the United States to stem foreign trade because of the weak economy. However, he will testify in the near future to the Senate to maintain international trade agreements since the competition is more positive than short-term remedies that cause long-term problems. "But the essence of reciprocal trade is that it is reciprocal," Lindsey emphasized.

Lindsey said that the United States is still the top exporter and pointed out that Saudi Arabia and the U.S. were bound by strong trade links.

U.S. official woos alien capital

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Anniversary disrupted

Strikes hit Poland as peace talks set

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (Agencies) — Poland was hit by worker and student strikes Thursday as the government and the Solidarity free trade union set a date for talks in search of political and social peace.

The two sides agreed to meet in Warsaw Tuesday following talks last week between church, government and union leaders which explored the possibility of forming a national front to pull the country out of its 16-month-old crisis.

But Poland's leading Communist hardliner, politburo member Stefan Olszowski, said in a speech published Thursday that the ruling party would not surrender its leading role. Olszowski told workers in Legnica, site of the Soviet Union's biggest army base in Poland, there would be no sell-out, that the party would never agree to a coalition government, and it had no intention of granting Solidarity access to mass media.

His tough stand was seen as an opening stake for next week's talks which Solidarity wants to include access to mass media, free local elections and other controversial issues. The politburo hardliner also warned again that strikes would have to be outlawed if they continued to disrupt the economy.

"Unless Solidarity acts effectively to prevent strikes, definite anti-strike laws will have to be introduced. This will mean restriction of

civil liberties," Olszowski said.

There were signs Thursday that the strike front was expanding, and students joined in with a six-hour strike which closed half of Poland's 105 universities and colleges.

The students, who have been quiet since the emergence of Solidarity-linked independent union last spring, were supporting strikers in a college in Radom and demanding that parliament enact a new liberal education law.

The Radom strikers were seeking the dismissal of the rector of their engineering college. Some faculties in Warsaw University began an indefinite occupation strike.

In the other developments, the official press said a wreath-laying ceremony Wednesday by the controversial Grunwald wreath-laying ceremony Wednesday by the controversial Grunwald Patriotic Association to mark Independence Day was disrupted by a group of unidentified youths who disconnected the group's loudspeaker equipment.

Solidarity, staged separate ceremonies to commemorate Poland's re-emergence as an independent state in 1918.

Until Solidarity's emergence last year as the Soviet bloc's only independent trade union movement, the anniversary was officially ignored by the Communists and observed only in churches and at small dissident-led ceremonies.

On the strike front a call went out from the leaders of the 40,000 employees in dairy cooperatives. They called a one-hour stoppage Monday in support of demands for pay increases and a new charter. The PAP news agency reported. The dairy workers threatened an indefinite strike Nov. 23 if their demands were not met.

A strike by newspaper vendors and distributors in four provinces spread to the towns of Pila and Chodziez, northwest of Warsaw. A strike by 150,000 workers in Zielona Gora province went into its fourth week, but no talks with the government to end it were scheduled.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa warned 2,500 striking miners in Sosowice to be prepared for government action against them that could result in violence.

The miners have been out for two weeks, since chemicals were thrown during a union rally and injured 60 persons. The strikers are demanding that those responsible be punished, but no arrests have been announced.

Balloonists to cross U.S. west coast today

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Nov. 12 (AP) — The sky-scraper high balloon trying for the first trans-Pacific crossing is expected to cross the west coast of the United States early Friday, a spokesman said here Thursday.

The four-man crew of the helium-filled *Double Eagle V* has already broken balloon distance records after setting off near Nagashima on Japan's Pacific coast at 3:05 (1805 GMT) Monday.

By late Wednesday, the several-story high balloon had passed the 5,330 km (3,310 miles) mark. The previous record was set by the *Double Eagle II* on the first trans-Atlantic balloon voyage in 1978 when it traveled 5,000 kms (3,107 miles).

Sources in Albuquerque — the center of U.S. balloon enthusiasts — said the balloon will cross the California coast Friday near San Luis Obispo, about military between Los

On submarine episode

Soviet charges refuted

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (AP) — Sweden has refuted Soviet allegations that Stockholm had distorted facts about the Russian submarine that grounded near a Swedish naval base. It has also said it was "remarkable" that Moscow did not "with a single word" mention allegations that the boat carried nuclear weapons.

"We did not know if we would get any final official Soviet statement, but now that it has come we find it remarkable that it does not with a single word mention our most serious protest, about the presence of nuclear weapons aboard," Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said in a television interview Wednesday night.

Earlier in the day, Sweden's ambassador to Moscow received the statement from the Soviet government. "We have accounted for all facts, and where we are not sure we have

International

U.S. taking steps to end Cuban 'interventionism'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared Thursday that the United States is taking steps to show that the risks of Soviet-supported Cuban "interventionism" in Central America go beyond any strategic advantage sought by Moscow and Havana.

Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Haig was questioned about recent reports of U.S. contingency plans involving possible military moves against Cuba to retaliate for Cuba's support of leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Haig responded that there was now an "increasing level" of Cuba activity in the Western hemisphere in the wake of Cuba's dispatching of troops and advisers to Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen during the late 1970s.

"Now I think it behoves the United States, as we have done, to make it clear to all concerned that this kind of activity is a profound danger to world peace and stability," the secretary said.

Haig did not disclose any specifics about U.S. contingency plans regarding Cuba. However, he warned that it is "essential" for the United States not only to provide economic aid to Central America, but also to demonstrate that the risks of Soviet-Cuban intervention "exceed whatever advantages they seek for themselves."

Earlier, the U.S. secretary of state said the recent wave of peace demonstrations in western Europe "does not mean that our European allies are going 'neutral' or that they are abandoning NATO."

Instead, Haig said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the recent violation of neutral Sweden's territory by a Soviet submarine "should dispel the illusion that neutrality confers immunity."

"The Reagan administration is fully committed to the Camp David accords which have not only brought peace between Egypt and Israel, but provides the basis for broader participation as well," Haig said. He noted that the Middle East today is "marked by a consensus of strategic concern about the threats posed by the Soviet Union and its allies."

In a statement reviewing overall goals of U.S. foreign policy, Haig applauded the Senate's narrow vote to approve AWACS radar planes for Saudi Arabia and called on Congress to provide the foreign aid funds and other support which the administration needs to carry out its foreign policy.

"Throughout the world we are showing that we have a broad and practical program to foster respect for individual liberty, to preserve peace, to increase security and to promote development," he testified. But Haig cautioned that "if we are to conduct an effective policy directed toward these goals, Congress must provide the necessary resources."

Haig made only a brief mention of strife-torn El Salvador in his prepared statement for the hearing. He said that in El Salvador, "our aid for peaceful reform and free elections must be accompanied by assistance to counter outside intervention."

Haig said optimistic on arms cut negotiations

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Norway's Foreign Minister Sveto Stray said Wednesday that Secretary of State Alexander Haig is "fairly optimistic" about prospects for upcoming negotiations with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

Stray, who represents Norway's new Conservative government, met with Haig at the State Department. Afterward, Stray said he believes that the Soviet proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia is an attempt to divide a wedge between the member governments of the North Atlantic alliance, but that it will probably fail.

Speaking with reporters at the Norwegian Embassy, Stray said Haig based his optimism on successfully concluding negotiations to reduce Soviet and Western nuclear forces in Europe was partly on discussions with the other side and, possibly, due to interest of the Soviet side.

He portrayed the Soviets as interested in results because of serious economic problems which would only be made worse by a renewed full-scale arms race. "And of course it would be something which we all would be very happy if it could come to some results," Stray said. "And I may add, especially in Europe, we are concerned about it." The U.S.-Soviet talks begin Nov. 30 in Geneva.

On the Nordic nuclear-free zone proposal, Stray said his government is now studying the idea "a bit more believing the topic may eventually be brought into overall arms negotiations." My personal opinion is that I tend to agree with views expressed here in Washington that it's very difficult to see how this idea could be a useful part of a solution," Stray said.

Stray was asked if Norway has any concern over recent statements from leading U.S. officials over nuclear policy to Europe, including the question of whether a nuclear war might be confined to the European continent without escalating to a nuclear exchange between the two superpowers.

Stray indicated he believes the issue is more one of an unclear choice of words rather than substance. "No, I can't really see that we have any fears about the security policies of the United States," Stray said. "I don't think there is any disagreement in any of the NATO governments about U.S. policy in the defense field."

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazem

Mention the word "academic" and immediately an image arises: a chap in tweeds going around saying "on the one hand this and on the other that and it wouldn't do to be hasty," a person who would find ten problems for every solution, who hums and ho's for a long time before conceding that, yes, the sun does come out from the East ...

But to this image of a careful, disinterested inquirer we must add the other one of the academic as go-getter, as interested in arming his students with the wherewithal for the quick financial kill — that and nothing else. And it is such an academic I found mentioned in an article recently who, without any heating about the bush, has designated her course something like "How to Marry a Rich Man." Imagine the heartache this saves among all those coeds who waste their times debating whether it's at all moral or desirable to marry a rich man given what that philosopher said or that sociologist counseled. Just learn the rules and go get the sucker.

Now the academic lady who is giving the course appears to be, shall we say, somewhat less than absolutely certain about its moral foundations. For she denies that she's doing it as a case of preaching what one has already practiced.

Her own story is that of marrying, when being too young to really think about it, a man who soon died and left her with the loot. This woke up to the fact that there was a completely new field of study whose benefits could very easily be spread far and wide.

As to what is being taught in the course (rich men will learn with relief there's no question of improving the students' grasp of that part of chemistry which deals with poisons), it turns out that it is mainly such rules as "always keep the company of the rich, stick around such places as tennis clubs, theaters etc." and "live as though you were rich, never mind how much you cut on other things."

All very mundane, as you can see. But a deeper question arises and has to be answered: what's that lady doing teaching in a university (those lousy salaries) if she really had inherited a rich husband? Was he only slightly rich? In which case, what are her qualifications?

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

Vote on financial reform

Danish government falls

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12 (Agencies) — Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen announced Thursday that his 25-month-old minority Social Democratic government had fallen because of its defeat in a parliamentary vote on a financial reform package.

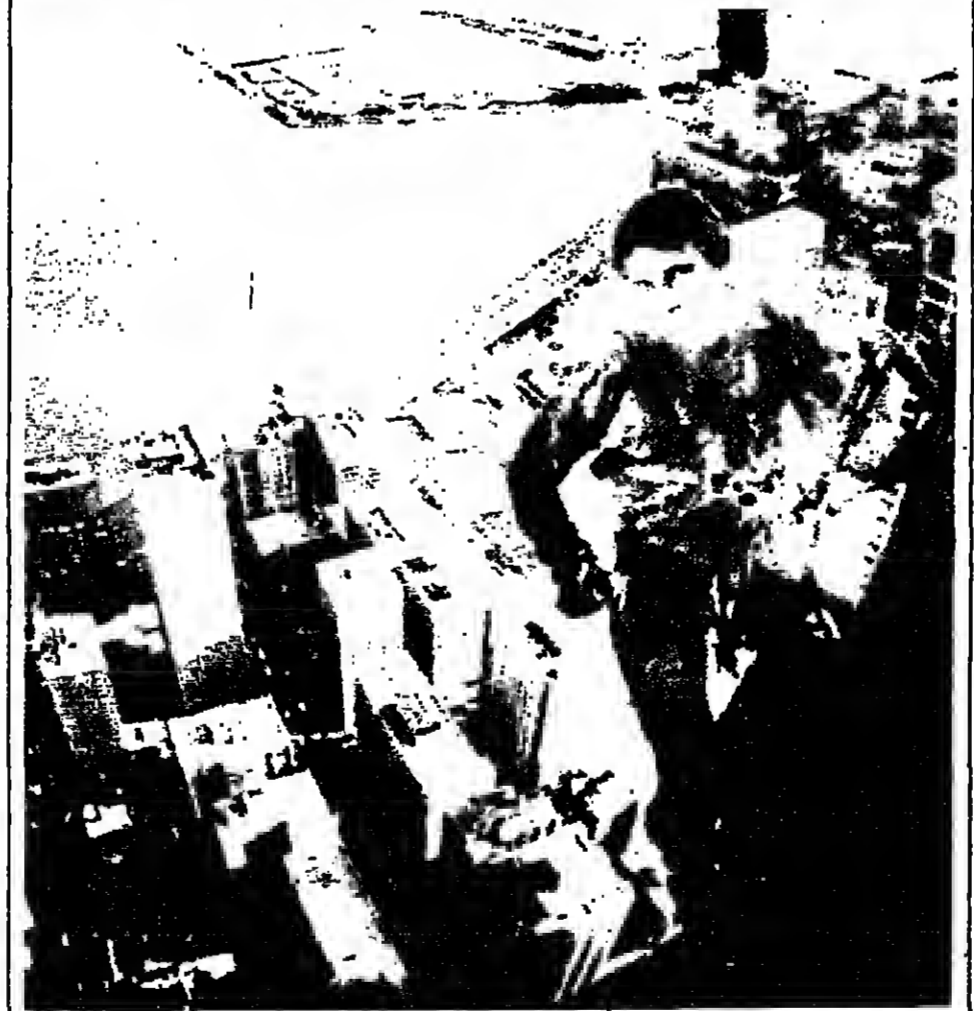
Following Joergensen's announcement in parliament, political analysts said they expected a general election would be held on Dec. 8.

Negotiations between the government and three small non-Socialist support parties broke down Wednesday over the issue of requiring pension and insurance funds to invest large portions of their future interest revenues in sectors the government wants to

support — notably public housing, agriculture, and manufacturing industry.

The support parties, backed up by pension institutions and insurance companies, insisted on a voluntary arrangement, while the ruling social democrats were under pressure from major labor organizations to maintain the compulsory principle built into the plan as well as to press for a profit sharing law.

The earliest date the 25-month-old government can call an election is Dec. 8, which will overlap local elections being held on Nov. 17. Recent polls indicate no dramatic shifts in parliamentary representation can be expected as a result of national elections now.



SPIDERMAN: With the Chicago city and Lake Michigan in the background, "Spiderman" Daniel Goodwin pauses at the 90th floor of the John Hancock Center as he nears the end of his climb up the outside of the skyscraper Wednesday.

Acrobat climbs 100-story building

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (R) — Daniel Goodwin, dressed up as Spiderman, Wednesday climbed a 100-story building in defiance of firemen spraying him with water from high-pressure hoses.

Thousands of spectators cheered as he reached the top of the 1,230-foot (375 meter) John Hancock Building, where police arrested him on charges of criminal trespass and "committing an acrobatic act without safety equipment."

The crowd became angry when firemen tried to stop Goodwin, wearing a costume resembling the Spiderman comic book character, by dousing him with water as he reached the 26-story level. Then the firemen blocked his ascent for a time at the 37-floor level by breaking open windows and holding him in place with poles.

Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne stepped in at that point. As the crowd shouted "Let Him Climb," she told fire and police officials to allow Goodwin to go on.

"I'm used to climbing in the rain," the 25-year-old adventurer said after reaching the summit. Last May he scaled the 1,590-foot (484 meter) Sears Tower in Chicago, the world's tallest building.

Moscow finds Reagan war ideas 'absurd'

Moscow finds Reagan war ideas 'absurd'

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (R) — The Soviet Union has attacked President Ronald Reagan's assertion that a limited nuclear war could be fought in Europe and branded his ideas dangerous and absurd.

The official news agency Tass said Wednesday Reagan's remarks on nuclear policy at a press conference Tuesday showed that Washington and Moscow held opposite views on the possibility of restricting any nuclear exchange.

"The American concept of a limited nuclear war stems from the absurd assumption that in the event of the United States making first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will follow nuclear war scenarios worked out in Washington," Tass said.

In the Soviet view, any idea of crossing the nuclear threshold to fire warning shots or explode small warheads in a bottle must be considered "extremely dangerous," Tass added.

During his press conference, Reagan had reiterated his view that an exchange with tactical nuclear weapons in a European battle would not necessarily lead to the United States and Soviet Union firing strategic missiles at each other.

Tass said: "Those who possibly hope to set ablaze the nuclear powder keg while themselves sitting snugly away from it should not entertain illusions."

It said the U.S. leadership believed there was "a kind of Rubicon on the way to nuclear catastrophe" — that only the use of strategic missiles, not tactical warheads, would be a critical point in any military action.

Tass said the Soviet Union rejected this idea. It quoted President Leonid Brezhnev as ruling out in a recent interview the possibility of a limited nuclear war. He was also quoted as saying that any exchange with atomic arms "would inevitably assume worldwide character."

Tass suggested the United States had always been eager to use atomic weapons. It said that in 1945 the United States had reduced two Japanese cities to ashes and since then had considered using nuclear arms against North Korea and twice against Vietnam. "Many more examples could be mentioned," the agency added.

Labor leader asks Benn to toe party line

LONDON, Nov. 12 (R) — The leader of the British opposition Labor Party, Michael Foot, has asserted his authority over his bitterly divided party in readiness for a showdown with radical left-winger Tony Benn.

Battle lines were drawn at a closed meeting Wednesday night of Foot's shadow cabinet, the people who would take over the government if Labor were elected to power.

The 68-year-old Labor leader, criticized for failing to halt an ideological feud between the party's left and right wings, told Benn to toe the party line or face exclusion from the shadow cabinet.

Senior Labor Party sources said Foot gave Benn 24 hours to comply with the principle of collective responsibility. They quoted him as saying in Benn's presence: "the question comes back to this: 'Is Tony Benn going to help us to win the next election?' Benn, widely regarded as a potential challenger for the Labor leadership, gave no immediate response to the ultimatum.

Foot thought it unlikely that Benn would agree to abide by shadow cabinet policy and seemed ready for a final break with the maverick Socialist. "If he chooses instead a course of fresh dissension, there can be no doubt where the responsibility lies. It will rest with him and nobody else," he said.

Benn, who renounced the hereditary title Viscount Stansgate to take on the mantle of champion of the workers, brought on the latest row with a remark on state control of Britain's North Sea Oil.

From page one

Outcome

In a related development, Rashed Abdullah, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that the defense ministers of GCC states will discuss in their forthcoming meeting the concepts of the army chiefs of staff on military and security cooperation among the member states. He added that the foreign ministers of the GCC states will review the outcome of the meeting of the defense ministers, which will concentrate on the ways of safeguarding the security, stability and independence of the region through the member states themselves.

Abdullah said that the resolutions of the GCC summit have created a general trend toward the unification of the hopes and aspirations of the Gulf region. He added that the economic agreement will create among the peoples of the Gulf a sense of belonging to the region.

- Uganda; 39 — Kenya; 38 — Pakistan; 37 — Papua-New Guinea; 36 — Haiti; Sudan;
- 35 — Bangladesh, Ghana, Swaziland; 34 — United Arab Emirates; 33 — Yemen Democratic Republic; 32 — Zaire; 31 — Laos, Tanzania; 30 — Malawi; 29 — Saudi Arabia; 28 — Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Zambia;
- 27 — Cameroon, Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Yemen Arab Republic; 26 — Liberia; 25 — Gambia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal; 23 — Benin, Burundi; 21 — Gabon;
- 20 — Ethiopia, Guinea; 19 — Somalia; 18 — Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad; 17 — Mauritania; 16 — Angola, Upper Volta; 15 — Mali; 13 — Niger; 12 — Guinea-Bissau.

U.S.

loosen its military ties to the U.S. and to avoid further criticism by Arab States.

Oman, along with Somalia and Kenya, agreed last year to give U.S. military forces during an emergency in the Middle East access to its military facilities. As part of the plan for developing the RDF, the U.S. is upgrading some facilities and building additional ones at three places in Oman.

Construction at an Omani air base on Messirah Island is already underway, and the U.S. is to spend a total of \$250 million on Oman on building or refurbishing military facilities.

The construction originally scheduled for Thumrait included petroleum and ammunition storage, maintenance facilities and an aircraft parking apron. Similar facilities, primarily for aircraft support, are planned at the other sites.

Sweden

76 — Guadeloupe; 72 — Albania, Paraguay; 74 — Kuwait; 73 — Mexico Reunion; 71 — Colombia, Mauritius, Philippines; 69 — China; 68 — Brazil, Ecuador, Thailand; 66 — Malaysia; 64 — Dominica Republic, El Salvador;

62 — Peru; 61 — Bahrain; 55 — Turkey, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Syria, Vietnam; 53 — South Africa; 51 — Botswana, Burma, Honduras; 48 — Cape Verde, Lesotho, Indonesia; 47 — Tunisia, Jordan;

46 — Zimbabwe; 45 — Iraq, Libya; 43 — Bolivia, Comoros, Egypt, India, Iran, 41 — Algeria, Madagascar, Morocco; 40 — Cam-

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